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# Horticultural Products Review

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## EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada\*) totaled \$233 million in August 1989, 6 percent over August of last year and 2 percent greater than the previous month. Nearly all major horticultural commodity groups contributed to the increase; however, tree nuts were down as shelled and prepared almond shipments were less than August 1988. Apple exports were exceptionally strong, increasing in volume to all destinations. Wine shipments also jumped with shipments to the United Kingdom almost doubling. Canned vegetable exports also catapulted up driven by increased tomato product shipments, particularly of tomato paste to Japan.

(\*Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA



U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES  
WORLD EXC. CANADA, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR  
AUG 89

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP	COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS	MT										
	GRAPEFRUIT	13,283	10,943	420,697	446,246	425,255	6,801	5,625	205,739	216,392	208,013
	LEMONS	10,346	11,981	123,961	123,343	133,414	9,503	10,033	84,838	84,953	94,114
	ORANGES, INCL TMPL	18,608	22,175	224,997	262,530	238,527	10,850	12,926	130,475	152,501	138,159
	OTHER CITRUS	823	127	14,053	15,159	14,512	688	155	11,469	9,395	11,918
	Subtotal:—	43,062	45,228	783,710	847,279	811,709	27,844	28,740	432,523	463,242	452,205
FR, FRT, NON-CIT	MT										
	APPLES	1,519	4,529	240,433	192,262	249,640	832	2,358	102,541	96,415	107,518
	AVOCADOS	584	205	11,365	5,337	11,924	890	336	16,294	6,980	16,927
	CHERRIES SWT & TRT	308	245	19,792	19,794	19,936	674	901	51,112	56,243	51,303
	GRAPES	5,114	8,831	34,525	60,347	44,009	6,060	8,741	43,129	62,677	52,961
	KIWI/FRUIT	12	24	9,181	5,205	9,189	10	16	16,605	8,141	16,611
	MELONS	6,230	6,914	17,470	15,960	24,689	3,437	3,050	10,279	8,222	13,633
	PAPAYA	898	625	8,386	9,665	9,073	832	531	7,733	9,125	8,391
	PEACHES & NCTRNS	2,422	3,184	7,445	10,061	9,799	1,426	1,520	5,901	5,949	8,051
	PEARS	166	1,449	22,767	35,680	23,274	104	624	9,411	15,924	9,709
	STRAWBERRIES	780	1,160	2,992	5,079	4,078	3,018	3,770	10,793	15,826	15,232
	OTHER NON-CITRUS	8,449	10,972	30,201	48,033	37,258	10,274	10,158	36,292	42,589	45,331
	Subtotal:—	26,485	38,144	404,561	407,428	442,874	27,564	32,010	310,095	328,099	345,671
CND/PREP FRUIT	MT										
	CHERRIES TRT CND	379	1,179	2,931	4,652	3,391	494	1,295	4,150	6,448	4,803
	FRUIT MIXTURES	792	1,047	15,593	16,187	17,497	938	920	16,468	17,200	18,367
	MARACHINO CHRY	171	136	1,904	2,079	2,254	306	215	3,522	3,871	4,166
	PEACHES CANNED	729	1,028	14,884	15,190	17,298	563	876	13,212	14,143	15,506
	PINEAPPLE CANNED	830	282	4,799	4,997	5,241	808	259	4,436	4,687	4,877
	FRT PREP/PRES	1,572	1,832	19,060	26,072	20,753	1,851	2,335	20,919	27,715	22,671
	OTHER CANNED FR	754	2,056	9,017	15,483	10,020	1,067	1,952	12,412	17,273	13,753
	Subtotal:—	5,231	7,563	68,190	84,664	76,457	6,029	7,855	75,121	91,339	84,146
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
	PRUNES, DRIED	3,408	3,999	50,652	48,754	55,935	5,625	6,919	81,263	78,710	89,595
	RAISINS, DRIED	9,755	8,896	82,178	80,457	91,946	15,123	14,937	121,119	122,378	136,950
	OTHER DRIED FRUIT	362	435	6,607	8,982	7,380	834	952	13,807	17,515	15,422
	Subtotal:—	13,527	13,331	139,438	138,194	155,262	21,583	22,809	216,190	218,604	241,968
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
	BLUEBERRIES, FZN	1,225	779	5,413	5,824	7,263	703	394	3,663	3,343	4,903
	STRAWBERRIES, FZN	1,190	1,298	6,270	7,402	6,979	1,403	1,378	7,331	8,152	8,126
	OTHER FZN FRUIT	595	1,208	7,081	6,746	7,713	727	1,287	8,707	8,928	9,412
	Subtotal:—	3,010	3,286	18,765	19,973	21,956	2,834	3,060	19,702	20,424	22,443
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
	GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC	7,127	2,048	65,459	35,376	67,550	3,161	1,326	30,335	21,886	31,417
	ORANGE JU NT CNC	1,668	4,811	24,498	38,336	26,968	675	1,331	10,592	17,903	11,798
	ORANGE JUICE CNC	12,797	15,407	132,275	147,176	142,676	6,090	7,381	55,436	70,778	60,049
	OTHER JUICES	27,835	14,216	171,688	174,651	189,230	10,719	8,076	76,926	93,389	84,577
	Subtotal:—	49,429	36,483	393,921	395,541	426,425	20,647	18,115	173,291	203,957	187,842
VEGETABLES FR	MT										
	ASPARAGUS, FR, CHL	12	35	8,670	9,145	8,691	34	62	25,972	26,531	26,025
	LETTUCE, FR, CH.	3,544	5,002	18,505	24,502	21,339	1,604	1,871	8,675	10,835	9,893
	ONIONS, FR	8,505	1,155	48,592	42,143	63,475	2,152	381	12,740	11,979	16,749
	TOMATOES, FR, CH.	681	612	3,044	4,391	4,229	424	376	1,963	3,219	2,672
	OTHER VEG, FR.	6,084	7,482	61,613	74,187	67,995	3,973	5,323	43,789	58,876	48,391
	Subtotal:—	18,830	14,288	140,426	154,369	165,732	8,189	8,015	93,141	111,442	103,732
VEGETABLES CANNED	MT										
	CATSUP & CHILI SA	748	1,364	10,093	9,796	10,845	598	1,222	8,235	7,783	8,856
	SWEET CORN CANNED	6,345	4,337	101,285	85,574	107,892	4,742	3,122	75,575	68,827	81,204
	TOMATO PASTE	262	1,914	2,551	3,962	3,540	284	1,952	2,703	4,038	3,665
	TOMATO SAUCE	336	700	2,850	14,312	4,303	333	603	2,318	12,754	3,822
	OTHER CANNED VEG.	2,456	7,710	30,041	70,635	33,604	2,599	10,854	31,114	91,861	34,675
	Subtotal:—	10,149	16,027	146,823	184,280	160,188	8,559	17,754	119,946	185,263	132,224
VEGETABLES FZN	MT										
	F FRY FZN	11,112	11,251	103,404	131,045	114,421	8,287	7,362	69,100	85,833	77,365
	FZN SWT CORN	3,510	3,415	43,407	47,725	47,242	2,422	2,883	31,714	36,180	34,805
	OTHER POT. FZN	1,327	1,480	14,635	16,071	16,022	960	1,261	10,885	14,045	11,886
	OTHER FZN VEG	4,195	3,734	47,563	44,771	51,713	3,378	3,796	35,248	42,738	38,673
	Subtotal:—	20,145	19,881	209,010	239,614	229,399	15,048	15,304	146,949	178,798	162,732
DEHYD VEGETABLES	MT										
	GARLIC DEHY	204	373	2,466	4,157	2,681	356	767	4,714	8,219	5,222
	ONIONS DEHY	1,402	1,448	16,067	17,627	18,124	2,585	3,022	27,569	31,919	29,878
	POTATO DEHYD	2,490	953	25,019	21,037	27,263	1,791	1,227	17,293	17,886	18,737
	OTHER DEHY VEG.	1,417	1,561	14,441	17,993	15,791	1,917	1,748	19,535	21,028	21,939
	Subtotal:—	5,514	4,337	57,994	60,816	63,861	6,650	6,764	69,113	79,054	75,778
TREE NUTS	MT										
	ALMND SH/PRP	17,459	14,942	150,551	132,688	179,021	53,765	46,821	487,772	414,224	573,694
	ALMONDS, UNSHLD	1,234	1,249	6,212	12,447	7,539	2,464	2,986	13,372	28,425	16,110
	PISTACHIO, UNSHLD	41	173	1,525	3,851	1,650	119	547	5,352	13,810	5,743
	WALNUTS, SHLD	500	502	6,502	10,259	7,137	1,407	1,396	19,773	26,238	21,356
	WALNUTS, UNSHLD	537	155	46,469	43,296	47,394	935	251	84,654	68,800	86,135
	OTHER NUTS	4,560	1,226	16,407	13,522	17,212	4,134	3,741	41,655	39,578	44,565
	Subtotal:—	24,334	18,249	227,669	216,066	259,957	62,828	55,745	652,580	591,077	747,607
NURSERY PRODUCTS	NONE										
	CUT FLOWERS	0	0	0	0	0	678	429	5,828	4,652	6,389
	OTHER NURS, PROD.	0	0	0	0	0	3,577	2,823	42,798	42,796	46,641
	Subtotal:—	0	0	0	0	0	4,255	3,252	48,627	47,448	53,030
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
	HOP EXTRACT	106	269	2,492	2,431	2,690	1,407	3,748	34,994	32,059	37,714
	HOP PELLETS	135	234	2,787	7,441	3,099	732	898	9,201	19,435	10,684
	HOPS, NSFP	34	0	1,619	1,418	1,717	146	0	5,385	8,087	6,038
	Subtotal:—	276	503	6,899	11,292	7,507	2,286	4,647	49,580	59,583	54,438
WINE	KL										
	GRAPE WINES	3,563	6,293	37,858	45,686	44,154	6,040	8,239	57,096	63,987	66,096
	OTHER WINE PRODUCT	236	668	3,796	7,845	4,376	290	421	4,700	4,598	5,320
	Subtotal:—	3,800	6,961	41,654	53,531	48,531	6,330	8,661	61,796	68,586	71,416
Grand Total:							220,653	232,740	2,468,661	2,646,922	2,735,233



U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES  
WORLD SUMMARY, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR  
AUG 89

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP	& COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT	MT										
	APPLES	2,216	1,425	116,835	112,944	119,359	523	399	49,385	47,045	50,684
	AVOCADO	298	84	1,219	4,325	2,454	141	57	408	3,844	1,369
	BANANA	240,948	244,816	2,652,822	2,656,799	2,888,311	65,107	65,147	704,505	734,838	767,724
	CANTELOUPE	22	7	146,113	218,396	146,113	4	1	42,093	72,172	42,093
	GRAPE	118	17	295,483	277,254	307,460	20	2	252,768	217,006	254,876
	KIWIFRUIT	85	4,115	11,213	18,036	14,469	159	5,833	16,971	15,753	21,346
	MANGO	7,967	10,024	32,844	51,102	34,534	6,086	7,646	27,251	41,717	28,797
	PEACH	95	194	42,415	45,208	42,582	74	186	28,336	30,289	28,466
	PEAR	21	0	31,315	38,424	32,496	19	0	21,165	22,111	23,707
	PINEAPPLE	4,941	6,221	74,307	84,095	80,257	2,139	2,415	25,472	34,732	28,089
	RASPBERRY	2,702	941	11,448	9,098	11,627	3,685	1,350	17,744	15,484	18,292
	STRAWBERRY	33	4	17,410	16,331	17,462	25	2	17,673	18,517	17,736
	OTHER MELON	16	0	73,414	101,779	73,414	2	0	22,059	32,366	22,059
	OTHER FRUIT	26,736	27,351	354,326	419,904	374,254	17,102	11,746	116,109	113,100	123,931
	Subtotal:—	286,205	295,204	3,861,171	4,053,701	4,144,799	95,092	94,791	1,341,946	1,398,983	1,429,177
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
	DATE	301	479	5,418	9,647	5,566	139	520	6,319	9,087	6,489
	DRD APRICOT	110	448	3,075	6,623	3,998	322	1,102	8,372	14,744	10,449
	DRD FIG & PASTE	11	47	6,793	4,824	7,282	17	53	7,593	6,396	8,351
	RAISIN	810	1,096	7,237	8,593	8,802	796	932	6,658	7,890	8,092
	OTHER DRD FRUIT	983	2,644	8,212	18,308	9,380	1,575	2,999	12,105	20,857	14,041
	Subtotal:—	2,216	4,715	30,737	47,996	35,029	2,850	5,608	41,049	58,976	47,425
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
	FZN RASP	144	196	1,474	3,023	1,597	168	261	3,343	4,527	3,568
	FZN STR	1,084	68	28,547	20,700	29,497	649	53	17,083	13,047	17,629
	OTHER FZN FRUIT	1,542	642	6,130	6,609	6,679	3,111	913	10,640	9,088	11,764
	Subtotal:—	2,770	907	36,152	30,333	37,774	3,929	1,228	31,068	26,663	32,961
CND/PRP FRUIT	MT										
	CANNED PEACH	1,571	3,080	26,053	47,228	28,249	992	2,015	17,340	30,705	18,582
	CANNED PEAR	85	88	1,397	1,125	420	43	55	255	698	265
	CANNED PINEAP	19,512	0	217,912	214,390	233,383	11,340	0	139,045	126,524	148,057
	MIXED FRUIT	1,385	1,412	14,732	17,760	15,635	934	1,013	9,671	13,266	10,251
	PRP/PRES FRUIT	5,897	17,281	52,938	133,355	58,816	5,533	24,577	50,368	186,556	55,669
	OTHER CND FRUIT	16,262	9,536	181,003	127,680	194,891	20,099	13,963	217,903	179,547	235,742
	Subtotal:—	44,715	31,398	493,039	541,540	531,398	38,943	41,625	434,584	537,297	468,569
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
	APPLEPEAR JU	70,123	63,315	571,902	897,014	629,350	15,447	12,115	132,578	186,645	145,179
	PCOJ	173,585	13,380	1,539,327	1,056,835	1,679,518	60,918	4,271	463,770	368,046	517,013
	GRAPE JU	3,854	6,478	28,689	55,698	35,348	936	1,590	7,511	13,437	8,924
	PINAP JU	13,988	29,600	209,787	233,479	223,433	2,693	5,605	41,164	44,255	43,910
	OTHER FRUIT JU	3,981	26,207	87,336	381,994	94,798	4,526	9,202	56,167	143,700	60,000
	Subtotal:—	265,532	138,982	2,437,042	2,625,022	2,662,449	84,523	32,784	701,192	756,085	775,027
VEGETABLES FR	MT										
	ASPARAGUS	914	1,188	14,030	13,913	14,720	802	1,088	18,757	17,001	19,479
	BEAN	778	510	12,951	13,531	13,128	297	300	10,436	12,908	10,583
	BELL PEPPER	2,826	4,035	91,224	99,391	92,835	2,860	3,014	50,289	74,435	51,915
	CARROT	3,028	3,656	50,105	46,932	58,947	1,041	864	10,450	10,953	13,174
	CHILI PEPPER	3,431	2,183	34,046	29,564	35,992	1,236	891	20,356	25,609	21,118
	CUCUMBER	364	1,671	212,666	191,584	213,902	328	1,061	48,385	78,877	48,996
	EGGPLANT	1	0	18,328	17,230	18,332	1	0	9,269	8,572	9,270
	GARLIC	1,010	663	17,422	12,975	17,580	1,095	671	11,052	11,048	11,229
	LETTUCE	296	1,880	17,332	26,575	17,584	106	554	11,459	9,171	11,539
	ONION	2,762	3,812	186,514	153,667	189,508	1,924	2,187	77,266	63,770	79,561
	POTATO, INCL SD	4,858	9,607	200,925	265,448	216,968	582	2,164	24,652	58,574	26,870
	SQUASH	749	61,270	74,611	74,611	61,833	211	287	31,853	34,266	32,038
	TOMATO	27,203	18,825	350,266	345,519	476,086	10,623	6,326	153,643	205,128	164,448
	OTHER FRS VEG	18,587	23,773	209,220	245,020	229,254	6,999	9,331	89,072	120,684	97,126
	Subtotal:—	66,747	72,558	1,476,304	1,535,968	1,556,676	28,112	28,744	566,943	731,003	597,353
VEG CANNED/DEHYD	MT										
	CND ARTICHOKE	2,382	2,180	15,512	13,624	16,815	5,169	4,149	30,313	27,354	33,168
	CND MSHROOMS	4,200	4,574	53,191	49,682	55,563	9,966	11,207	119,960	120,336	125,828
	CND PIMIENTO	625	733	7,832	7,705	8,300	770	877	9,997	9,736	10,461
	CND TOM	1,969	2,228	69,525	61,707	78,598	1,158	1,206	37,335	36,658	42,456
	TOM PASTE	1,088	1,044	40,915	101,087	42,332	637	941	25,640	62,648	26,499
	TOM SAUCE	806	101	5,083	2,287	5,188	577	56	2,850	1,305	2,896
	DEHYD VEGETABLES	16,541	15,473	114,648	114,565	142,660	8,128	7,986	87,636	91,117	97,447
	OTHER CND VEG	13,285	17,018	166,397	184,204	183,246	12,680	14,357	151,486	155,488	165,844
	Subtotal:—	40,899	43,355	473,106	534,864	532,705	39,090	40,782	465,221	534,646	504,602
VEGETABLES FZN	MT										
	BROCCOLI FZN	7,085	0	75,495	17,440	80,603	4,619	0	43,791	10,930	47,064
	CAULIFLOR FZN	1,279	0	23,928	8,835	25,865	809	0	13,832	5,755	15,083
	OKRA FZN	521	0	5,700	671	6,075	302	0	3,253	412	3,481
	POTATO FZN	3,951	4,198	44,795	41,180	49,793	1,840	2,180	20,966	21,048	23,315
	OTHER VEG FZN	4,326	3,563	34,783	45,542	41,573	3,357	3,366	31,350	42,644	37,263
	Subtotal:—	17,164	7,762	184,703	113,670	203,912	10,928	5,546	113,193	80,791	126,208
TREE NUTS	MT										
	BRAZILS TOT	970	861	8,899	5,400	9,495	1,179	2,000	11,640	14,041	13,006
	CASHEWS TOT	4,288	5,613	35,955	41,612	40,385	21,014	25,648	196,866	188,004	219,351
	FILBERTS TOT	123	376	1,796	4,592	1,821	408	812	6,978	12,527	7,094
	PISTACHIOS TOT	56	136	1,742	766	1,772	131	383	5,896	2,617	6,007
	OTHER NUTS	6,894	6,362	75,872	64,906	83,488	7,921	9,810	80,659	80,986	89,243
	Subtotal:—	12,333	13,351	124,266	117,279	136,963	30,655	38,655	302,041	298,177	334,703
NURSERY PRODUCTS	NONE										
	CARNATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	3,669	4,333	58,949	67,149	62,968
	ROSES	0	0	0	0	0	4,991	5,237	54,479	66,130	59,267
	OTHER CUT FLRS	0	0	0	0	0	11,017	10,049	138,198	144,772	151,202
	OTH NURS PROD	0	0	0	0	0	20,263	20,190	115,643	93,763	145,193
	Subtotal:—	0	0	0	0	0	39,941	39,811	367,269</		



## UPDATE

### General Developments

--Effective January 1, 1990, the Government of Canada will implement new labeling regulations on imported consumer size packages of certain fresh fruits and vegetables. All imported fresh produce in consumer size packages for which grades are established in Canada and covered by the Canadian import requirements will have to bear a grade name equivalent to the corresponding Canadian grade. The prefix "Canada" cannot be used. Acceptable grade declarations would be "U.S. No. 1 or "Grade No. 1, for example. Also, this grade must be bilingual, e.g., Fancy Grade, Catégorie de Fantaisie. This would apply to both imported produce entering Canada already prepackaged as well as imported produce repacked in Canada into consumer size packages.

By definition, a consumer size package is a package which will reach the consumer, e.g., a 36 lb. lug of juice grapes which will reach the buying consumer as opposed to a carton of 24 heads of lettuce which will not reach the buying consumer. Some exceptions to the grade labeling requirement should be noted:

1) Prepackaged product that is packaged as a single unit in an unmarked transparent protective wrapping (lettuce or cauliflower, for example) need not carry a grade label;

2) The regulation does not cover prepackaged "semi-processed products" (cauliflower florets, carrot sticks, shredded lettuce, for example);

3) Products that have a U.S. grade but no Canadian grade, need not be grade labeled.

The following produce items are covered by this regulation: apples, apricots, asparagus, beets (topped), blueberries, brussel sprouts, cabbage (not including Chinese), cantaloupe, carrots (topped), cauliflower, celery (including celery hearts), cherries (sweet and sour), sweet corn, crabapples, cranberries, cucumbers, grapes (juice and table), head lettuce, onions (yellow, red, and white), parsnips, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, potatoes, rhubarb, rutabagas, strawberries, and tomatoes.

For more information contact René Cardinal; Chief, Fresh Products Inspection Branch; Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division; Agriculture Canada; Halldon House, 2255 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0Y9; 613-995-5433. Within the United States the Federal Supervisor of the Federal-State Inspection Service in each state may be contacted.

### Citrus and Products

--The World Bank is considering a \$63.5 million loan for citrus and non-citrus fruit development in China. If the Mid-Yangtze Agricultural Development Project is approved and underway by 1990, substantial new production would be expected by the late 1990's and peak production after the year 2005. The main goal of the project is to improve the quality and variety of citrus fruit produced in the region as well as post-harvest handling methods, so as to develop export markets for fruit from this region to other Far Eastern countries, Canada, the USSR, and Eastern Europe. New citrus orchards will cover 9,400 hectares, while another 2,600 hectares will be planted to lychees, longans, plums, loquats, yellow peach, pear, and kiwifruit. A further 2,400



hectares of old citrus orchards will be rehabilitated. At full production, the newly developed orchards are expected to produce 260,000 tons of citrus and 48,000 tons of other fruit. The rehabilitated orchards should produce an additional 42,000 of fruit.

--A new joint venture organization called Fruit World has been created in Japan to specialize in the importation of fresh oranges. The new company consists of eight large-and medium-sized orange importers, including Imperial Corporation (formerly Fujii Hajime Company), which historically has been the largest quota holder. The combined orange imports of the eight firms total about 30,000 tons a year, or roughly 25 percent of the current import quota. Imperial Corporation may have taken the initiative in forming Fruit World in order to shore up some of its business once import quotas are removed. The importing companies that make up Fruit World hope to strengthen their price bargaining position vis-a-vis foreign competitors by channeling their purchases through a single buying agency. They also believe that their importing costs will be reduced by utilizing long-term contracting arrangements for significant quantities of oranges.

The U.S.-Japan Beef and Citrus Agreement of 1988 calls for an expansion of Japan's annual import quota for fresh oranges to 148,000 tons during Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) 1988 (April 1988-March 1989), 170,000 tons in JFY 1989, and 192,000 tons in JFY 1990. The Agreement calls for the Government of Japan to grant import access for fresh oranges in commercially viable quantities, to any existing importer or new importer, including those who have not imported oranges before. A certain portion, but not less than 10 percent of the increase in market access each year will be allocated to newcomers, and no single newcomer may be awarded more than ten percent of this annual increase.

Import quotas for fresh oranges will be eliminated on April 1, 1991. This will enable supermarkets and food processors to import oranges directly. Some within the Japanese industry feel that this could lead to an oversupply of oranges and price destabilization which would force weaker importers out of business. The eight firms that make up Fruit World reportedly are encouraging other importers to join their joint venture based on the idea that this will avoid post liberalization import instability. Fruit World also intends to expand its product coverage to include fresh grapefruit.

#### Fresh Non-Citrus

--Three Nordic countries have established partial opening dates for apples and pears. Finland has announced that it will allow apple imports to begin on November 18, with a decreased import duty of 6 percent. Pear imports into Finland were allowed beginning on October 17, with an administered duty of 3.2 percent. Norway has announced that the opening date for pears will be October 22 this year. There has not been any official word on the opening date for apples, but the Government of Norway is reporting an unusually large domestic crop of Class I apples, which could indicate an abnormally late opening date. Sweden agreed last year to announce opening dates of no later than November 15 for both apples and pears. The opening date for pears was set at October 26 for this year, twenty days earlier than Sweden had committed to. There has been no word on whether the opening date for apples also will be earlier than November 15.

--Thailand is planning to adopt a 1 part per million (PPM) tolerance level for alar residue in January 1990. Reportedly, alar residues on U.S. apples entering Thailand consistently test below 1 PPM level.



--In Argentina, the provincial governments of Neuquen and Rio Negro have passed legislation banning the introduction, distribution, transportation, advertising, sales, and use of alar in those provinces.

#### Dried Fruit and Tree Nuts

--Per capita prune consumption averages about 480 grams in France, highest in the world. Consumption, mainly in the dry form, tripled in less than 20 years, peaking at 26,700 metric tons in 1982/83, and has since stabilized. Prune cream, canned prunes in syrup, and other processed products accounted for only about 7 percent of total prune domestic consumption in 1987/88. While other processed product sales have declined in recent years, prune cream sales have risen--12 percent between 1986/87 and 1987/88--the result of increased industry promotional efforts. On a dried weight basis, 2,300 tons of prunes were processed into cream by the French prune industry in 1987/88.

#### Other Processed Fruit

--The revised South African canned peach pack for marketing year 1988/89 is 70,500 tons, 3,000 tons more than the previous estimate, and slightly up from last year's pack of 69,134 tons. Frost and extreme cold weather early in the season caused fruit damage, particularly in size. Exports are expected to increase due to the high carryover stock and increased production combined with a nearly stagnant domestic demand. Japan and western Europe are South Africa's major markets for canned peaches.

#### Vegetables

--The 1989/90 Israeli processing tomato production is expected to reach 280,000 tons, double last year's production. This increase is at the expense of cotton acreage which declined significantly this year. About 40 percent of the tomato production will be processed into paste and 60 percent into higher value products. Most of the product is expected to be exported to the EC where tomato production is down. Israeli exports are expected to be in the form of pizza sauce and whole peeled tomatoes. Israeli exports of tomato products to the United States are forecast to be lower this year than in the 1988/89 marketing year.

--The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced on October 23, 1989, that all shipments of canned mushrooms from China entering the United States will be indefinitely detained. This order will remain in effect until satisfactory sanitation control measures are implemented by Chinese processors to eliminate contamination from staphylococcal enterotoxin, which can cause food poisoning. This recent detention order follows an earlier FDA directive in May of this year, which detained certain shipments of large institutional size (No. 10 or 68-ounce, drained weight) cans of mushrooms from China. For the 68-ounce cans, the code numbers on the affected cans are TM, T3, T17, M2, B2, L1, Q15, and R12. For 16-ounce cans, the codes are T1 and T17, and for the 5.5 ounce cans the code is Q1. The FDA is also requesting that food distributors recall from circulation the cans with the above code numbers.

China is the largest supplier of canned mushrooms to the United States market, accounting for nearly 57 percent of the total during the 1988/89 July-June marketing year. Other major suppliers to the U.S. market are Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Spain.



--The Government of Japan announced a duty free tariff quota of 22,400 metric tons of tomato paste and puree for the second half of the Japanese fiscal year 1989 (October 1989-March 1990). As with the previous 11,500 ton tariff quota issued in June of this year (see June 1989 Horticultural Products Review, page 7), the eligibility of an applicant to receive the allocation is limited to those who can satisfy the following two conditions: 1) own a manufacturing facility for ketchup or sauce as of October 1, 1989, and 2) confirmation that the allocated paste and puree will be used only for the manufacturing of tomato ketchup or other tomato sauce products by the applicant. According to Japanese trade statistics, Japanese ketchup imports have been increasing in recent months as a result of the import liberalization of ketchup on July 1, 1989. Based on the current level of imports, total ketchup imports into Japan for 1989 are expected to considerably exceed those of last year. Imports of tomato paste into Japan for 1989 also are expected to increase from last year's level, with Turkey and Taiwan providing most of the product.

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF TOMATO PASTE AND PUREE  
(Metric Tons)

Country	Calendar Year 1988	January-August 1989
China	3,738	4,063
Taiwan	17,244	20,080
Portugal	8,283	4,473
Turkey	21,607	15,226
USA	4,497	163
Chile	6,965	7,918
Others	5,514	2,409
TOTAL	67,848	54,332

Source: Japanese Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF TOMATO KETCHUP  
(Metric Tons)

Country	Calendar Year 1988	January-August 1989
Taiwan	703	209
Turkey	220	914
USA	2,822	2,462
Others	4	20
TOTAL	3,749	3,605

Source: Japanese Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance



Overview: Sweden has long been an important market for U.S. apples, but in recent years that country's apple imports from the United States have risen dramatically. U.S. trade statistics show apple exports to Sweden increasing from only 2,489 metric tons in marketing year 1984/85 (July-June) 14,500 tons, worth more than \$6 million, in marketing year 1988/89. The recent agreement by Sweden to eliminate seasonal import barriers should mean an even better market for U.S. apples.

The liberalization of this market began on November 30, 1988, when the Swedish parliament passed legislation giving the Cabinet power to liberalize the import restrictions that existed for apples and pears. In the past, Sweden closed its market to imported apples and pears during the first part of the marketing year. The yearly "opening date" for imports was not announced until the domestic crop had been consumed. After a year of negotiation between the United States and Sweden, and further discussions between the EC and Sweden, an agreement was reached by which the opening date system would be phased out over two years to be replaced by a multi-tiered tariff which was aimed at protecting Swedish apple growers from low-priced imports, mainly from the EC, while still allowing year-round access. (See Horticultural Products Review, December 1988, pg. 4.) Under the agreement, the last opening date for apples will fall on November 15, 1989. After this, the opening date system will be abandoned and the Swedish market will be open to imports continuously.

The Swedish Apple Sector: Some two-thirds of total production in Sweden occurs in "non-commercial" orchards, that is, in the small stands of backyard apple trees that are common throughout Scandinavia. However, even in commercial orchards, average yields in 1989 are forecast to be between 11 and 12 tons per hectare, which is low when compared with yields in most other countries. This low rate of productivity is due in part to the large number of aging trees. Sixty percent of Swedish planted acreage, accounting for only 25 percent of production, predates 1970.

The Swedish Association of Horticultural Producers projects that the liberalization of the apple market will mean a 25 percent reduction in domestic output as these less efficient orchards are removed from production. Additionally, many of the apple growers currently active in Sweden belong to an older generation. When these producers retire there may be few entrants into the sector to replace them, due to the uncertainty introduced by the liberalization of the market. Those orchards which do remain in operation are likely to be substantially restructured over the coming years. The new competitive situation Sweden faces will first and foremost be met by investments in uprooting and new plantings. To assist the domestic apple industry, the government has allocated 25 million Swedish kronor (about \$3.8 million) over a three-year period for such measures. It is estimated that about 1,000 hectares of commercial apple orchards need to be replanted with new trees. All of the new orchards will be drip irrigated and there will be considerably more trees per hectare than in old orchards. This should result in substantially increased yields and lower production costs.

Most of Sweden's commercial apples are consumed fresh. Little is known about domestic apples used for processing. Apple cider and apple wine production is increasing, but is based mostly on imported Austrian concentrate. A rough estimate is that a maximum of 7,000 tons of domestic apples are processed, mainly into apple sauce. The Agricultural Market Board in Sweden annually estimates food consumption. Apples and pears together are easily the leading



fresh fruit consumed in Sweden, with a per capita level of 25.5 kilograms in 1988, well ahead of citrus at 14.7 kilos, and bananas, melons, and miscellaneous fruit at 17.1 kilograms. Produce marketing in Sweden is marked by a few large, vertically integrated food chains. Presently, there is an intense debate in the Swedish media on "stale" pricing of fruits and vegetables. Retail prices are considered too high by many commentators. The Minister of Agriculture, Mats Hellstrom, entered the debate in late August, recommending that the trade "take its stale pricing methods under review." In his remarks, he noted that retail fruit and vegetable prices increased 13 percent during the first seven months of 1989, whereas the total consumer price index went up only 4 percent. He attacked the leading chains for more than doubling the price from production/import to the consumers. "Neither are the day to day changes in auction prices reflected in the consumer prices," he commented. One reason for the situation, according to Mr. Hellstrom, is insufficient competition among the major trading groups. He finished by saying that the government presently monitors competition and price developments. The current retail price for both imported and domestic apples averages 12 to 15 kronor per kilogram (\$1.80-\$2.25), whereas the price to Swedish growers averages 5 kronor per kilogram (\$0.75/kg).

The opening of the Swedish apple market on a year-round basis is likely to cause a shake-out of the domestic industry. On the one hand this will mean reduced domestic apple production, but in the end it could also mean a more efficient and competitive domestic sector. The debate on the pricing structure for fresh produce is only one aspect of a larger debate on the structure of Swedish agriculture. Many leaders in Swedish agriculture are questioning whether Sweden can continue to exist comfortably behind high protective walls, while the rest of the world seriously discusses reforming the structure of international trade in agriculture. Sweden, as a member of the Nordics group, has played an active role in agricultural discussions under the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In these negotiations, Sweden has formally acknowledged the need to revamp the currently distorted system of international agricultural trade and to replace it with a trading structure that is more open and more sensitive to market forces.

This structural change will demand free access and a weakening of border protection. In order to function efficiently in this environment, many in Sweden believe that much of the domestic agricultural and retail economy will have to be streamlined and modernized. This need is further motivated by the progress being made in the neighboring European Community to unify itself into a single market by 1992. A unified EC will be an economic powerhouse, which could profoundly effect Sweden's relationship with its neighboring countries and trading partners.

Opportunities for U.S. Apples: There will be substantial change in the business environment for suppliers of high quality apples to Sweden. The elimination of opening dates will have a major impact on U.S. apple sales in Sweden, as it allows the United States access to all of the lucrative pre-Christmas market. In previous years, the success of U.S. apples in Sweden in any one year depended greatly on when the opening date fell. In years with an early opening date (such as late November) U.S. exports could be double that of a year with a late (February) opening date. Bright Red Delicious apples have done especially well in the Christmas market. Filling the new market available to U.S. apples will depend on overcoming some emerging problems, however.



Sweden officially has no established tolerance level for alar, but for the moment is allowing trace amounts of residue on imported apples. The current working level for maximum daminozide tolerance is 5 ppm, but Sweden intends to lower the tolerance to 0.1 ppm on January 1, 1990.

Waxed apples are officially prohibited entry into Sweden, a situation that Sweden's National Food Administration is unlikely to change. Swedish authorities reflect an increasing public skepticism about the presence of foreign materials in food. In deciding which materials to allow, the Swedish government insists on evidence that a given chemical provides some definite benefit, rather than accepting evidence that the chemical poses no significant risk. Sweden is likely to continue its import ban on waxed apples and enforce it more rigorously than in the past. In addition, maximum tolerances of pesticide residues will be strictly enforced.

The waxing issue, in particular, poses a complicated problem for U.S. apple exporters. The debate on waxed apples has made some consumers nervous about apples in general, and possibly imported apples in particular. At the same time, other consumers find unwaxed Red Delicious apples less attractive, placing suppliers of these apples in a double bind. A less immediate challenge will be that the quality and price of Sweden's commercial crop are likely to become more competitive in the future. Additionally, increased cold storage capability, a new grading system, intensified and streamlined marketing of domestic apples, and a continued large "non-commercial" domestic sector will favor sales and consumption of domestic apples even after the opening date system ends.

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U.S. APPLE EXPORTS TO SELECTED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS  
Marketing Years (July-June)

Destination	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
(Metric Tons)					
Sweden	2,489	2,401	4,448	12,381	14,466
Finland	3,445	3,653	3,575	8,631	7,593
Norway	2,142	2,146	4,213	7,165	6,455
Iceland	1,044	899	1,262	1,612	1,450
EC-12	8,990	12,045	11,581	28,273	24,290
Total Exports	209,835	152,792	168,274	293,211	249,238
(\$1,000)					
Sweden	1,111	1,249	2,341	4,068	6,031
Finland	1,706	2,045	2,002	3,112	3,385
Norway	962	1,169	2,341	1,991	2,720
Iceland	663	576	1,050	1,078	811
EC-12	4,662	6,920	6,476	11,936	12,287
Total Exports	113,419	83,773	93,334	129,062	126,591

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

Note: Export figures for Sweden may include substantial transshipment to Finland.



## WORLD DECIDUOUS FRUIT UPDATE

Apple production in the major Northern Hemisphere producing countries is forecast at 18.2 million metric tons in 1989, down seven percent from the revised estimate for 1988. This decline is due to the hot, dry summer that prevailed throughout much of Europe this season, resulting in an early harvest and an 11 percent decline in output for the continent as a whole. Offsetting this drop was a slight increase in the North American crop. The drop in production in the EC may not result in a drop in EC apple exports, however, as official withdrawals could drop 49 percent, resulting in a paradoxical increase in exportable supply.

The pear crop is forecast to be down in most major Northern Hemisphere producing countries, in 1989. The only significant increase is in Spain, where good weather could result in a 17 percent rise in pear output. Tight supply elsewhere in the European Community will mean a significant drop in withdrawals, as well as a decline in EC exports. Exports of all major Northern Hemisphere producing countries will be down, while imports by these same countries are forecast to be up, especially imports by Mexico, where a strong market has developed for U.S. pears.

Northern Hemisphere apricot production is rose marginally in 1989, although specific countries' production levels varied substantially. Greek apricot output was down 45 percent from 1988, reflecting poor growing conditions and the effects of the "sharka" virus. In France, new investment and increased acreage combined with good weather in 1989 for a 42 percent production rise.

Sweet and sour cherry production in the major Northern Hemisphere countries dropped slightly from 1988 to 1989. This decline was entirely in Europe and in Japan due to poor weather. The exceptions in Europe were France and Spain, which enjoyed good growing conditions. Both the United States and Canada saw increased production relative to 1988.

Peach and nectarine production rose to 5.63 million tons in 1989, driven by a recovery from last year's low in Italy and by record harvests in Spain. Production fell in the United States, Greece and Turkey. Total 1989 exports are expected to rise from the previous year, matching the increase in total supply. EC withdrawals were expected to rise 82 percent, despite the reduction in 1989 of the intervention price for nectarines.

Southern Hemisphere production forecasts for 1988/89, published in February of this year, have been revised upward for table grapes, peaches and nectarines, and downwards for apples, pears, and apricots. No revision has been made for sweet and sour cherries. These changes reflect production updates received since February.

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## WALNUTS: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Walnuts are becoming a popular ingredient in many processed foods. As a result, in spite of an overall decline in production in the major producing countries, world trade of walnuts has exhibited an increasing trend in the last few years.

The United States supplies approximately 40 percent of total world production of walnuts and is the leading exporter of walnuts in the world. There has been a significant increase in U.S. exports to the East Asian Pacific rim countries during the last few years. During 1987/88 U.S. walnut exports to Japan were valued at \$7.7 million. This figure improved to \$8.3 million in 1988/89. Spain, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands are the most important markets for U.S. walnuts.

With the implementation of the new EC tree nut program, that provides aid to tree nut producer organizations, EC production of walnuts is likely to improve in quantity and quality. Although the full impact the program on the world tree nut situation and U.S. trade will not be known for several years, U.S. traders are expecting stiffer competition for U.S. walnuts in the EC and some non-EC markets.

Domestic consumption of walnuts in China is seasonal in nature. Grower prices have remained generally stable. Any reduction in seasonal demand due to changing tastes and preferences may result in some softening of prices in the future.

As a result the record high crop, it is expected that in 1988/89, walnut exports from China will exceed 47,000 tons, inshell basis. As China produces more of the easily shelled Xinjiang varieties, further increases in exports of shelled products are expected. China exports walnuts to Europe, Canada and some countries in the Far East. Because most of the major walnut growing areas are in the interior of China, it is difficult to transport walnuts to port and to European markets in time for the important European Christmas market. Chinese walnut exports are subject to licensing under which all exports must be handled by provincial or municipal level branches of China National Native produce and Animal by-products Import/Export corporation.

Because of increased French production, coupled with a stronger dollar, French walnut imports are projected to decline significantly in 1989/90, while exports are forecast to remain relatively high. In 1988/89, a reduced French crop, increased domestic consumption, and competitively priced U.S. walnuts made France a net importer of walnuts for the first time in several years. During the first nine months of the 1988/89 marketing year French imports of inshell walnuts rose 107 percent to 3,000 tons, while those of shelled walnuts were up 81 percent to 3,100 tons relative to the corresponding periods of 1987/88. While imports increased, French walnut exports remained stable due to sales of shelled kernels that offset declining inshell kernel exports. Exports of inshell walnuts during the same period of 1988/89 were down 18 percent to 3,800 tons while sales of shelled walnuts were up 13 percent to 2,100 tons (shelled basis).

The United States remained, by far, France's leading supplier for inshell walnuts in 1988/89, filling 93 percent of total French import demand. China became a leading exporter of shelled walnuts to France with a doubling in shipments relative to 1987/88. Imports of shelled walnuts from India, Hungary and Turkey also rose in 1988/89 compared with the previous year.



France continues to benefit from the EC export subsidies for inshell walnuts sold to third countries. EC export subsidies granted to French inshell walnut exporters during the first 9 months of 1988/89 totaled 745,500 French francs (\$114,200). The EC subsidy for exports to non-EC countries for in-shell walnuts is presently set at \$0.17 per kilogram.

With reduced export demand, India's 1989/90 domestic consumption is projected marginally higher at 9,200 tons (inshell basis) compared with 9,000 tons the previous year. Indian exports in 1989/90 are forecast to decline for the second year in a row. In addition to the United States, China and Turkey are emerging as competition for the Indian walnut exports especially in the Middle East markets. Because of the good quality of Indian walnuts, its kernel exports continue to be in demand in the European market.

Italian walnut consumption rose again in 1988/89 and is anticipated to grow further in 1989/90. In addition to usage after meals, particularly during the Christmas season, major factors behind the overall consumption increase are utilization as a snack food and by the confectionery industry.

Italian walnut exports are presently negligible and are anticipated to remain low in 1989/90. Italian imports in 1988/89, on the other hand, were over 35 percent above the level of the previous year. California walnuts are the major competitors for French walnuts in the Italian market. California walnuts represent over 90 percent of the total Italian imports.

Turkey's domestic consumption of walnuts fluctuates from year to year depending upon total production. During the last 5 years consumption has been declining. In general, about half of the total production is consumed by processors. Exports in 1988/89 are expected to leap to 4,200 tons, from 1,628 tons the previous year, because of large purchases by Iraq which will account for almost 50 percent of total Turkish exports. It is forecast that Turkey will maintain its exports at 4,000 tons during 1989/90.

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WALNUTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, LEADING COUNTRIES  
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

COUNTRY YEAR <sup>1</sup>	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
China (Mainland)								
1987/88	0	147,000	0	147,000	38,400	108,600	0	147,000
1988/89	0	177,100	0	177,100	47,300	129,800	0	177,100
1989/90	0	151,000	0	151,000	40,000	111,000	0	151,000
France								
1987/88	0	26,500	6,700	33,200	11,500	21,700	0	33,200
1988/89	0	21,500	12,200	33,700	10,700	23,000	0	33,700
1989/90	0	24,700	9,000	33,700	11,500	22,200	0	33,700
India								
1987/88	3,480	20,000	0	23,480	11,000	11,000	1,480	23,480
1988/89	1,480	17,000	0	18,480	9,000	9,000	480	18,480
1989/90	480	17,000	0	17,480	8,000	9,200	280	17,480
Italy								
1987/88	100	20,000	7,021	27,121	2,343	19,278	5,500	27,121
1988/89	5,500	11,000	9,500	26,000	2,500	22,000	1,500	26,000
1989/90	1,500	18,000	9,000	28,500	3,000	23,000	2,500	28,500
Turkey								
1987/88	5,000	65,000	0	70,000	2,000	62,000	6,000	70,000
1988/89	6,000	64,000	0	70,000	4,000	61,000	5,000	70,000
1989/90	5,000	62,000	0	67,000	4,000	59,000	4,000	67,000
United States								
1987/88	32,909	224,070	549	257,528	72,706	118,324	66,498	257,528
1988/89	66,498	186,880	189	253,567	77,343	121,609	54,615	253,567
1989/90	54,615	190,510	500	245,625	78,000	130,000	37,625	245,625
TOTAL								
1987/88	41,489	502,570	14,270	558,329	137,949	340,902	79,478	558,329
1988/89	79,478	477,480	21,889	578,847	150,843	366,409	61,595	578,847
1989/90	61,595	463,210	18,500	543,305	144,500	354,400	44,405	543,305

<sup>1</sup>Marketing years are as follows: Aug.-July for the United States; Sept.-Aug. for Italy, Syria, and Turkey; Oct.-Sept. for China, France, and India.



## PISTACHIOS: WORLD TRADE SITUATION

The biennial nature of pistachio production results in cyclical trends in international trade. Since the production cycles in different countries do not coincide, total exports and imports remain relatively stable over the years. Iran, the United States, Turkey, and Italy are the leading exporters of pistachios in the world.

U.S. trade fluctuates with the level of domestic production. Overall, the United States is a net exporter of pistachios, as the imports, even during the off years are relatively low. During 1987/88 the United States imported 2,258 tons of pistachios (inshell basis) and in 1989/90 imports are expected to remain slightly below that level. In 1988/89, however, the United States imported only 971 tons, less than one-half the previous year's imports. U.S. domestic consumption is relatively stable with a slight increasing trend as use of pistachios becomes more popular in processed products.

U.S. exports reached 8,625 tons (inshell basis) in 1988/89. It is expected that during 1989/90, the total exports will remain relatively low. As result of improved market access in some East Asian countries, the United States is shipping most of its pistachios to Taiwan, Japan, and Hong Kong. The United Kingdom is also a major markets for the U.S. pistachios.

In spite of sharp increases in domestic prices, the total consumption of pistachios in Turkey in 1989/90 is forecast to increase 22 percent over the last year's level. Turkish exports of pistachios have fluctuated during recent years, corresponding to the production cycle. Turkey exported 7,245 tons valued at \$24.7 million, in 1987/88. Exports for the first nine months of the last marketing year (Oct 88- June 89) were 2,949 tons valued at \$11.1 million. The forecast for 1989/90 pistachio exports from Turkey is 5,000 tons (inshell basis). Spain is the major buyer of Turkish pistachios with about half of the total quantity, followed by West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, France, and Syria.

Support prices for pistachios in Turkey are based on the level of production. Last year, the Union of Pistachio Marketing Cooperatives, Announced a support price of 4,400 Turkish liras (\$2.42) per kilogram of dry inshell pistachios. This year the support price has been increased to 6,800 liras (\$3.40) in order to buy a significant amount of this year's large crop. After pistachios are salted and roasted, the total cost per kilogram of unshelled pistachios reaches about \$4.40 per kilogram. The export prices of such pistachios range between \$4.50 and \$4.80 per kilogram. Since the early 1980's pistachio exporters have been required to pay some of their earnings to a special "Price Support and Stabilization Fund" in order to stabilize domestic prices and prevent reduction in export prices.

Greece normally has been a net importer of pistachios. After three consecutive years of increases in production, self sufficiency has been achieved, but expectations for export increases were not satisfied. This is due to high FOB prices of Greek pistachios compared to the prices of Iranian and Turkish products which enter the EC. It is reported that at the present time the Government of Greece has stopped issuing import licenses for pistachios.



It is estimated that under the new EC tree nut program, Greek pistachio producers will receive 50,000 drachmas (\$313.28 at current exchange rates) per hectare to be distributed over the next 10 years. The EC contribution in this aid will be 45 percent. In addition, farmers will receive a fixed one-time payment of 12,000 drachmas (\$75.19) per ton as an incentive to establish local tree nut producer organization, provided the product is sold through cooperatives or farmer associations. Also, in order to increase their financial base, existing tree nut cooperatives will receive grants equal to 15 percent of their operating capital from EC and national resources.

Italy's domestic consumption of pistachios continues to grow due to the increasing popularity of pistachios with Italian consumers. Domestic use of pistachios, mainly as a snack food, is almost exclusively represented by imported pistachios. West Germany and Iran are the two main sources of pistachio imports for Italy. Although, imports from West Germany are primarily Iranian pistachios being trans-shipped to Italy. Imports from the United States, while they increased in 1988/89, are still minimal due to price uncompetitiveness with the Iranian nuts.

Official imports of pistachios into Syria are estimated to be insignificant during the last two years, due to shortage in foreign exchange. Large quantities of shelled and inshell pistachios find their way, illegally, into Syria from Turkey. Syria exports small quantities of pistachios, mainly to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Although statistics for 1988 and 1989 are not available it is estimated that exports are becoming significantly larger due to the need for foreign exchange to finance other imports. With increase in local production and shift of Syria from a net importer to a net exporter, the possibility of marketing U.S. pistachios in Syria is very poor.

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PISTACHIOS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

COUNTRY YEAR <sup>1</sup>	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
Greece								
1987/88	30	4,030	100	4,160	35	3,000	1,125	4,160
1988/89	1,125	3,000	10	4,135	15	3,100	1,020	4,135
1989/90	1,020	3,500	10	4,530	100	3,300	1,130	4,530
Italy								
1987/88	1,400	4,000	5,159	10,559	1,434	6,025	3,100	10,559
1988/89	3,100	300	6,000	9,400	1,500	6,800	1,100	9,400
1989/90	1,100	3,500	7,000	11,600	1,600	7,800	2,200	11,600
Syria								
1987/88	760	12,500	1,000	14,260	0	14,000	260	14,260
1988/89	260	17,900	500	18,660	500	15,000	3,160	18,660
1989/90	3,160	18,000	500	21,660	1,000	16,000	4,660	21,660
Turkey								
1987/88	18,000	25,000	0	43,000	7,000	20,000	16,000	43,000
1988/89	16,000	15,000	0	31,000	3,000	18,000	10,000	31,000
1989/90	10,000	30,000	0	40,000	5,000	22,000	13,000	40,000
United States								
1987/88	11,657	15,010	2,258	28,925	4,926	18,622	5,377	28,925
1988/89	5,377	42,640	971	48,988	8,625	25,936	14,427	48,988
1989/90	14,427	12,700	2,000	29,127	4,500	20,000	4,627	29,127
TOTAL								
1987/88	31,847	60,540	8,517	100,904	13,395	61,647	25,862	100,904
1988/89	25,862	78,840	7,481	112,183	13,640	68,836	29,707	112,183
1989/90	29,707	67,700	9,510	106,917	12,200	69,100	25,617	106,917

<sup>1</sup>Marketing years are as follows: Sept.-Aug. for Italy, Syria, the United States; Oct.-Sept. for Greece and Turkey.



## EUROPE 1992: ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

### Introduction

The completion of the Common Market envisaged in the Single European Act is a very ambitious undertaking. European officials foresee that total integration of the European Community market will increase economic growth and employment and lead to greater consumption and imports. A study by the EC Commission predicts that the removal of existing barriers may result in a 5 percent increase in EC gross domestic product, or an increase of about \$250 billion.

The effect on internal trade should greatly facilitate intra-EC commerce. In theory there should be no customs posts and no physical checks for the movement of people or goods. Consequently, physical movement throughout the Community should be simpler and faster. This development also should lead to financial savings for companies trading between member states, as well as for governments.

Although the benefits to internal trade appear clear enough, the possible effects for external trade are less clear. On the one hand, as learned during the last forty years of world economic growth, prosperity is contagious. Economic growth in one country depends in large part on the economic growth of its trading partners. Countries whose economies grow and evolve and become more efficient see an increase in the incomes of their citizens, which means an increased demand for higher value goods, and thus a growing market for efficient suppliers. A European Community that integrates its economy on the basis of sound market principles should be a richer Community and a better customer for U.S. agriculture.

On the other hand, while an integrated, more prosperous Community will mean a bigger market for some goods, it will also be a leaner, more efficient competitor in other areas. As internal barriers fall, many European industries will be able to attain greater economies of scale and will be forced to streamline their operations to survive in a more competitive market. In these industries, third country competitors will need to prepare for dropping costs of production in Europe and a fight for market share.

This bigger/stronger competitor scenario assumes that Europe integrates in accordance with free market principles and at least maintains current levels of market access. There is the possibility that this will not be the case and that an integrated Europe will become more inward looking and actually decrease levels of access. Based on the enormous number of harmonized regulations that the EC has proposed, the effects of 1992 on agricultural trade may provide the biggest question mark of all.

### The Internal Market Initiative and Agriculture

In many respects, the Common Agricultural Policy, or CAP, was the original Internal Market experiment; and, even today, is the only regime which most closely represents "common" policy within the Community. Despite the CAP's early role in European integration, it is probably in agriculture that there are the greatest number of restrictions on the movement of goods among the member states. These are non-tariff barriers, including health and sanitary regulations and labeling restrictions. All of these barriers will have to be reduced or eliminated if the EC is to create a Europe "without frontiers."



Changes in the value added tax, national aids, and quotas will affect the operation of the European market for horticultural products and could have a long-term impact on U.S. exporters, but the areas that will most immediately affect U.S. and other third country agricultural interests are the harmonization of plant health regulations, and food safety, labeling, ingredient, and packaging laws.

### Food Safety Standards

The removal of intra-Community border controls will make the movement of food, plants, and plant products throughout the Community essentially free and subject entirely to Community rules. To facilitate this free circulation, control will be enforced for intra-Community shipments at the point of origin, and for imports from third countries, at the point of first entry into the Community.

Given the problem of harmonizing food safety regulations among 12 different countries, this area will be one of the more contentious issues to be settled before the single European market is created. In general, the extension of common minimum standards to 12 markets will help trade and make it easier to export. Thus far, the general trend has been to harmonize different standards at the stricter rather than average level, which in some cases will pose a problem to U.S. exporters.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to which both the United States and the EC are signatories, permits standards or measures to protect public health so long as they are not disguised trade restrictions. A non-horticultural example of a trade dispute based on food safety is the beef hormone issue. On January 1, 1989 the EC imposed a ban on production and imports of meat treated with growth hormones for fattening purposes, an act which cut off approximately \$100 million of U.S. meat exports to the EC. It is the United States' contention that since scientific evidence does not show that use of approved hormones for fattening is in any way dangerous to human health, that the EC measure is effectively a disguised trade restriction. The United States was forced to deal with this issue through trade retaliation. Although the dispute has cooled down for the time being, the larger issue of principal remains--that is, that countries should not erect unnecessary, scientifically unfounded barriers to trade.

### Plant Health

Of the 100 proposals that relate directly or indirectly to agriculture, about 70 involve plant and animal health regulation. Efforts to move these proposals through the Commission and the EC Council of Ministers have been slower than in other sectors. The EC Commission recently attributed this delay in part to the complex technical nature of these problems and to shortages of qualified Commission staff to deal with these questions. In the plant health area, the actual process of harmonization will entail amendments to the basic EC legislation which dates back to 1977 and which established standard lists of prohibited organisms and prohibited commodities. National restrictions which were in place before 1976 or at the time of accession have a "grandfathered" status.

The Commission plans to review national plant health legislation to determine if existing measures are justified on a phytosanitary basis. Measures can be struck down by a qualified majority vote in the Standing Committee on Plant Health, on which each member state is represented by plant health experts.



Beyond the harmonization of plant health measures, the Commission sees European unification in this area proceeding as follows: an intensification of external border controls, the creation of a Community plant health inspectorate, delineation of disease-free and disease-infected zones, and the creation of a plant passport system.

External border controls will increase in importance with the abolition of intra-Community border controls. National import inspection staff may be supported by new Community plant health inspectors. This should ensure that each member state is doing an adequate job inspecting their third-country imports. Everything circulating in the EC, imported or otherwise, will be given a plant health passport, which will control the movement of the product in the absence of border controls. To further contain noxious organisms, the EC will define areas where diseases occur, which will not necessarily coincide with national borders.

As an adjunct to strengthened external borders, the Community inspectors may eventually be stationed in major supplying countries too, much like our APHIS preclearance program, which could smooth the flow of products into the EC.

### Quality and Labeling

Harmonization of standards will be particularly important to the EC food industry. A recent study by the EC Commission identified over 200 non-tariff barriers in the food sector, including labeling, packaging, and ingredient requirements. These measures should be abolished by the end of 1992.

Several European Court of Justice rulings have guided the Commission in its harmonization of food laws. These rulings have covered a number of different commodities, such as pasta, sausage, beer, and yogurt. The essential principle established in these cases has been that products produced in accordance with legal standards in one member state should be allowed free circulation within any other member state. That is, member states must assume that it is a safe product and that any possibility of consumer deception can be adequately addressed through labeling. They call this the Principle of Mutual Recognition. Thus the task left to the Commission is to establish certain minimum criteria relating to the fundamental safety of food, which will have to be incorporated into the various national standards, although the Commission is also planning to issue some new regulations on additives.

It is assumed that the flip side of the principle of mutual recognition for imported products is that if an imported product can be legally marketed in one member state, it will be free to circulate in all.

The food and drink industry is the largest industry in the EC and probably the one which would benefit most from the single market ideal. The United States is well-positioned in the EC food processing and distribution sector because U.S. companies own or partially own 12 of the top 20 EC food companies. Additionally, while the EC is competitive in applied food technology, the United States is believed by most to have an edge in technical innovation and new product development. Nevertheless, trade barriers in this area will be difficult to eliminate because of a history of protectionism to maintain self-sufficiency and different philosophies about what should and should not be in food. Even if government barriers fall, food consumption patterns tend to be regionalized if only because of differing cultural tastes between each member state. Even in a unified economy, marketing in each member state will remain a unique challenge.



## The Common Agricultural Policy and 1992

As it has evolved, the CAP has altered the face of European agriculture. Through high internal support prices, border protection, and export subsidies the EC gradually has gained self-sufficiency and even surpluses in many agricultural products. As a result, the EC has reduced the U.S. role in the Community to that of a residual supplier for many products, and has, in turn, adversely affected U.S. exports to third country markets. For example, the EC has initiated supports and subsidies for commodities such as peaches, pears and tomatoes for processing. The subsidies for peaches and pears for processing have enabled the EC to go from net importer of those products to net exporters. Subsidies for tomatoes encouraged such an oversupply of production that the world price dropped substantially in the mid-1980's. The EC was forced to impose production quotas to help bring the market back into equilibrium.

The economic costs to the EC of these policies have been considerable. For over 20 years, operation of the CAP has taken up a great share of both the bureaucratic and financial resources of the European Community. Certainly, the difficulties in maintaining such a cumbersome policy have in part affected the Community's plans for 1992. With the Internal Market exercise, the EC is pursuing a new path of more open markets based on the benefits of competition.

### U.S. Government Initiative

To safeguard U.S. agricultural interests, the Department of Agriculture is spearheading U.S. government analysis of pertinent 1992 agricultural directives. As part of a U.S. Government interagency task force on the Internal Market, the USDA is working with the private agricultural sector and other interests potentially affected by these directives to identify both opportunity and problem areas. Legitimate concerns will be the object of U.S. trade policy actions. Input in this analysis is being provided by the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and other USDA agencies. In addition, other Government agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Commerce Department are all a part of the interagency Task Force.

### Conclusion

The European Community's effort to create a single market is an expanded opportunity, not a threat. The European Community is an important market for U.S. horticultural exports, with sales totaling \$1.6 billion f.o.b., in fiscal year 1988. A growing EC economy with reduced internal barriers should reduce business costs, stimulate increased efficiency, and create new wealth. This should mean an expanded market for U.S. exports as long as the Community does not attempt to raise new barriers to compensate member states that may be hurt by the liberalized market. U.S. agricultural exports will benefit insofar as existing laws without scientific justification can be struck down in the Internal Market exercise. In addition, questionable member state legislation or what is regarded as the arbitrary enforcement of that legislation should be reduced as 1992 approaches. The challenge for U.S. businesses will be to exploit new opportunities created by a expanded and integrated market.

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Based on a speech given by Richard Barnes, Director HTP Divison, to the Produce Marketing Association, October 14, 1989.



MONTHLY EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED FOREIGN CURRENCIES  
October 17, 1989

(Foreign Currency Units Per U.S. Dollar)

Currencies	10/17/89 Current Rate	9/19/89 Month Ago Rate	10/88 Year Ago Avg.	10/87 Two Year Ago Avg.
Canadian Dollar	1.1765	1.1830	1.1488	1.3089
ECU 1/	0.8996	0.9435	0.7940	0.8703
British Pound	0.6347	0.6363	0.5475	0.6017
French Franc	6.3382	6.5970	5.9249	6.0153
West German Mark	1.8655	1.9530	1.7297	1.8021
Japanese Yen	142.7500	145.7800	122.5600	143.3600
South Korean Won	663.6800	667.8000	676.7210	805.5000
New Taiwan Dollar	25.4900	25.5700	27.4630	29.9400
Singapore Dollar	1.9575	1.9790	1.9247	2.0884
Hong Kong Dollar	7.8090	7.8080	7.4108	7.8064

1/ European Currency Unit. A weighted basket of the currencies of the 12 EC member states.

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, October 17, 1989.  
Source: FAS/TEID Exchange Rate Database and Wall Street Journal.

**NOTE:** In the October 1989 Horticultural Products Review the table of U.S. Imports of Selected Commodities for July 1989 beginning on page 25 is incorrect. Due to a computer malfunction, the data shown on this table is data for June 1989, not July 1989. If you wish to receive the corrected data, please contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division of FAS at (202) 447-3423.



APPLE SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing	Withdrawal From Market
Austria								
1987/88	205,900	93,100	30,700	236,600	100	229,900	6,600	0
1988/89	295,700	116,200	11,900	307,600	3,600	301,000	3,000	0
1989/90	250,900	105,300	14,000	264,900	500	264,400	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg								
1987/88	236,300	235,400	189,009	425,309	143,985	233,275	47,260	789
1988/89	271,580	269,820	140,000	411,580	115,000	235,191	54,316	7,073
1989/90	279,100	277,500	130,000	409,100	112,000	235,780	55,820	5,500
Canada								
1987/88	505,893	505,893	131,583	637,476	62,618	354,858	220,000	0
1988/89	451,744	451,744	86,000	537,744	68,000	289,744	180,000	0
1989/90	450,000	450,000	95,000	545,000	70,000	295,000	180,000	0
Denmark								
1987/88	46,492	26,492	67,959	114,451	1,878	82,573	30,000	0
1988/89	90,159	45,159	50,319	140,478	4,025	96,453	40,000	0
1989/90	85,000	40,000	50,000	135,000	5,000	100,000	30,000	0
France								
1987/88	1,985,400	1,866,300	84,500	2,069,900	809,400	1,004,200	150,000	106,300
1988/89	1,925,600	1,810,100	107,300	2,032,900	623,200	1,037,700	160,000	212,000
1989/90	1,900,300	1,786,300	107,000	2,007,300	700,000	1,057,300	150,000	100,000
Germany, (FRG)								
1987/88	1,077,359	500,175	852,438	1,929,797	29,796	1,564,241	335,760	0
1988/89	2,467,000	766,468	550,103	3,017,103	38,786	2,229,549	715,639	33,129
1989/90	1,740,000	770,000	570,000	2,310,000	40,000	1,770,000	460,000	40,000
Greece								
1987/88	288,230	288,230	0	288,230	6,167	182,672	3,360	96,031
1988/89	286,170	286,170	0	286,170	2,000	195,290	3,500	85,380
1989/90	259,700	259,700	0	259,700	2,000	180,000	0	77,700
Hungary								
1987/88	1,064,400	521,820	0	1,064,400	396,000	264,400	404,000	0
1988/89	1,130,800	564,083	0	1,130,800	341,000	364,800	425,000	0
1989/90	1,050,000	535,000	0	1,050,000	370,000	240,000	440,000	0
Italy								
1987/88	2,272,990	2,235,950	43,000	2,315,990	305,000	1,240,990	570,000	200,000
1988/89	2,442,500	2,326,200	45,554	2,488,054	240,391	1,264,663	773,000	210,000
1989/90	2,080,000	2,000,000	46,000	2,126,000	250,000	1,270,000	550,000	56,000
Japan								
1987/88	997,900	930,900	0	997,900	700	729,200	268,000	0
1988/89	1,042,000	968,300	0	1,042,000	1,500	795,200	245,300	0
1989/90	1,075,000	995,000	0	1,075,000	1,500	814,500	259,000	0
Mexico								
1987/88	615,400	535,000	3,000	618,400	17	512,063	106,320	0
1988/89	624,300	543,000	8,000	632,300	70	406,574	225,656	0
1989/90	525,400	517,400	8,000	533,400	0	273,400	260,000	0
Netherlands								
1987/88	340,000	306,000	273,074	613,074	190,068	346,000	76,400	606
1988/89	363,000	327,000	265,000	628,000	200,000	334,581	85,200	8,219
1989/90	393,000	354,000	280,000	673,000	262,000	335,000	75,000	1,000
Norway								
1987/88	46,408	28,000	44,947	91,355	0	87,094	4,261	0
1988/89	45,151	25,595	44,500	89,651	0	85,437	4,214	0
1989/90	45,289	25,857	44,134	89,423	0	85,220	4,203	0
Spain								
1987/88	971,400	935,400	18,800	990,200	18,200	832,000	140,000	0
1988/89	821,200	790,200	55,100	876,300	24,000	727,300	125,000	0
1989/90	740,000	712,000	65,000	805,000	10,000	665,000	130,000	0
Sweden								
1987/88	70,600	19,600	83,935	154,535	1,456	146,079	7,000	0
1988/89	90,000	32,700	76,118	166,118	1,000	158,118	7,000	0
1989/90	99,000	33,000	80,000	179,000	1,000	171,000	7,000	0
Switzerland <sup>2</sup>								
1987/88	169,003	119,003	1,886	170,889	23	136,113	34,753	0
1988/89	435,479	385,479	2,816	438,295	175	172,550	265,570	0
1989/90	211,450	161,450	2,000	213,450	100	119,650	93,700	0
Taiwan								
1987/88	16,288	16,288	101,482	117,770	0	117,770	0	0
1988/89	12,140	12,140	63,100	75,240	0	74,540	700	0
1989/90	15,700	15,700	75,000	90,700	0	90,200	500	0



APPLE SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing	Withdrawal From Market
<b>Turkey</b>								
1987/88	1,680,000	1,680,000	0	1,680,000	47,422	1,548,578	84,000	0
1988/89	1,800,000	1,800,000	0	1,800,000	72,756	1,637,244	90,000	0
1989/90	1,700,000	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	60,000	1,555,000	85,000	0
<b>United Kingdom</b>								
1987/88	263,700	263,700	482,040	745,740	26,671	703,470	12,000	3,599
1988/89	234,400	234,400	501,241	735,641	19,242	700,417	11,250	4,732
1989/90	286,100	286,100	460,000	746,100	27,000	700,370	13,730	5,000
<b>United States</b>								
1987/88	4,875,500	4,875,500	120,518	4,996,018	293,211	2,516,400	2,186,407	0
1988/89	4,153,800	4,153,800	116,135	4,269,935	249,238	2,276,815	1,743,882	0
1989/90	4,366,500	4,366,500	115,712	4,482,212	265,795	2,358,956	1,857,461	0
<b>Yugoslavia</b>								
1987/88	423,000	338,000	0	423,000	21,795	241,205	160,000	0
1988/89	518,000	415,000	0	518,000	25,000	293,000	200,000	0
1989/90	600,000	480,000	0	600,000	40,000	310,000	250,000	0
<b>Sub-Total: Northern Hemisphere</b>								
1987/88	18,152,163	16,320,751	2,528,871	20,681,034	2,354,507	13,073,081	4,846,121	407,325
1988/89	19,500,723	16,323,558	2,123,186	21,623,909	2,028,983	13,676,166	5,358,227	560,533
1989/90	18,152,439	15,870,807	2,141,846	20,294,285	2,216,895	12,890,776	4,901,414	285,200
<b>Argentina</b>								
1987/88	940,000	940,000	0	940,000	207,700	295,300	437,000	0
1988/89	964,200	964,200	0	964,200	215,000	291,200	458,000	0
<b>Australia</b>								
1987/88	324,000	324,000	0	324,000	25,000	176,000	123,000	0
1988/89	344,000	344,000	0	344,000	23,000	179,000	142,000	0
<b>Chile</b>								
1987/88	630,000	620,000	0	630,000	347,000	136,000	147,000	0
1988/89	650,000	640,000	0	650,000	330,000	141,000	179,000	0
<b>New Zealand</b>								
1987/88	382,841	347,841	2,851	385,692	194,353	52,000	139,339	0
1988/89	352,000	321,000	1,734	353,734	174,280	53,000	126,454	0
<b>South Africa</b>								
1987/88	525,455	525,455	0	525,455	220,900	176,295	128,260	0
1988/89	490,000	490,000	0	490,000	200,000	170,000	120,000	0
<b>Sub-Total: Southern Hemisphere</b>								
1987/88	2,802,296	2,757,296	2,851	2,805,147	994,953	835,595	974,599	0
1988/89	2,800,200	2,759,200	1,734	2,801,934	942,280	834,200	1,025,454	0
<b>WORLD TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>								
1987/88	20,954,459	19,078,047	2,531,722	23,486,181	3,349,460	13,908,676	5,820,720	407,325
1988/89	22,300,923	19,082,758	2,124,920	24,425,843	2,971,263	14,510,366	6,383,681	560,533

<sup>1</sup>All data provided on a July/June marketing year except Mexico and France which are on an August/July marketing year, and Southern Hemisphere which is on a calendar year.

<sup>2</sup>Swiss data differ substantially from those published in previous years due to change in statistical methodology.

<sup>3</sup>World Total for 1989/90 unavailable, as Southern Hemisphere harvest will occur in early mid-1990. All data for 1989/90 are forecasts.



PEAR SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing	Withdrawal From Market
<b>Austria</b>								
1987/88	35,900	4,300	17,200	53,100	0	53,100	0	0
1988/89	53,800	6,200	14,500	68,300	0	68,300	0	0
1989/90	46,100	6,300	14,000	60,100	0	60,100	0	0
<b>Belgium-Luxembourg</b>								
1987/88	91,450	91,390	16,606	108,056	49,289	48,589	4,573	5,605
1988/89	84,023	83,933	20,000	104,023	49,000	50,046	4,201	776
1989/90	74,150	74,090	20,000	94,150	42,000	47,442	3,708	1,000
<b>Canada</b>								
1987/88	27,623	27,623	45,272	72,895	150	68,145	4,600	0
1988/89	25,038	25,038	46,000	71,038	549	65,989	4,500	0
1989/90	23,600	23,600	48,000	71,600	300	66,900	4,400	0
<b>Denmark</b>								
1987/88	3,894	2,894	14,330	18,224	180	18,044	0	0
1988/89	6,039	4,039	9,677	15,716	133	15,583	0	0
1989/90	6,000	4,000	10,000	16,000	200	15,800	0	0
<b>France</b>								
1987/88	439,800	413,400	78,700	518,500	118,400	351,400	40,000	8,700
1988/89	343,700	323,100	78,700	422,400	68,700	319,800	30,000	3,900
1989/90	331,200	311,300	80,000	411,200	65,000	315,200	30,000	1,000
<b>Germany, (FRG)</b>								
1987/88	294,072	25,511	161,345	455,417	5,597	397,760	52,060	0
1988/89	498,220	33,223	138,804	637,024	7,735	503,087	126,165	37
1989/90	322,000	25,000	123,000	445,000	5,000	372,000	68,000	0
<b>Greece</b>								
1987/88	94,075	94,075	2,705	96,780	1,429	74,479	15,145	5,727
1988/89	109,950	109,950	0	109,950	604	92,144	11,000	6,202
1989/90	92,730	92,730	0	92,730	500	75,230	10,000	7,000
<b>Italy</b>								
1987/88	900,570	894,450	79,800	980,370	70,000	804,870	85,500	20,000
1988/89	986,500	981,100	84,672	1,071,172	96,921	875,251	59,000	40,000
1989/90	855,500	850,000	85,000	940,500	70,000	810,000	50,000	10,500
<b>Japan</b>								
1987/88	476,500	445,000	20	476,520	13,130	462,690	700	0
1988/89	454,100	422,300	0	454,100	11,975	441,525	600	0
1989/90	472,000	438,000	0	472,000	13,000	458,500	500	0
<b>Mexico</b>								
1987/88	54,800	47,500	2,404	57,204	0	54,704	2,500	0
1988/89	50,100	43,500	3,500	53,600	0	51,100	2,500	0
1989/90	44,900	39,000	10,000	54,900	0	52,500	2,400	0
<b>Netherlands</b>								
1987/88	140,000	126,000	47,900	187,900	90,267	87,005	3,337	7,291
1988/89	84,000	76,000	45,000	129,000	80,000	47,000	1,000	1,000
1989/90	94,000	85,000	45,000	139,000	77,000	60,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Norway</b>								
1987/88	4,900	2,000	13,838	18,738	0	18,738	0	0
1988/89	7,500	3,000	13,000	20,500	0	20,500	0	0
1989/90	2,100	1,000	14,000	16,100	0	16,100	0	0
<b>Spain</b>								
1987/88	518,800	498,800	12,000	530,800	49,600	456,200	25,000	0
1988/89	458,900	441,900	20,300	479,200	32,200	432,000	15,000	0
1989/90	539,000	518,000	25,000	564,000	22,000	525,000	17,000	0
<b>Sweden</b>								
1987/88	9,400	3,300	33,426	42,826	335	42,491	0	0
1988/89	11,250	4,350	29,368	40,618	488	40,130	0	0
1989/90	10,800	3,200	30,000	40,800	400	40,400	0	0
<b>Switzerland</b>								
1987/88	65,450	40,450	10,095	75,545	0	34,845	40,700	0
1988/89	169,040	149,040	8,501	177,541	2,266	49,735	125,540	0
1989/90	80,890	60,890	9,000	89,890	1,000	46,890	42,000	■
<b>Turkey</b>								
1987/88	370,000	370,000	0	370,000	1,840	314,500	16,660	37,000
1988/89	380,000	380,000	0	380,000	4,134	361,000	16,000	38,000
1989/90	370,000	370,000	0	370,000	4,000	314,000	15,000	37,000



PEAR SUPPLY ■ UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year 1/	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing	Withdrawal From Market
<b>United Kingdom</b>								
1987/88	63,400	63,400	83,462	146,862	1,185	142,987	0	2,690
1988/89	31,700	31,700	102,173	133,873	871	132,909	0	93
1989/90	29,300	29,300	104,000	133,300	500	132,700	0	100
<b>United States</b>								
1987/88	853,000	853,000	32,981	885,981	43,830	405,568	436,583	0
1988/89	781,100	781,100	40,085	821,185	60,802	367,336	393,047	0
1989/90	763,900	763,900	42,014	805,914	48,355	370,720	386,839	0
<b>Yugoslavia</b>								
1987/88	146,601	117,601	0	146,601	11,573	105,028	30,000	0
1988/89	173,000	141,000	0	173,000	13,000	120,000	40,000	0
1989/90	180,000	145,000	0	180,000	15,000	120,000	45,000	0
<b>Sub-Total: Northern Hemisphere</b>								
1987/88	4,590,235	4,120,694	652,084	5,242,319	456,805	3,941,143	757,358	87,013
1988/89	4,707,960	4,040,473	654,280	5,362,240	429,378	4,053,435	828,553	90,008
1989/90	4,338,170	3,840,310	659,014	4,997,184	364,255	3,899,482	675,847	57,600
<b>Argentina</b>								
1987/88	211,200	211,200	0	211,200	116,206	54,994	40,000	0
1988/89	227,200	227,200	0	227,200	125,000	52,200	50,000	0
<b>Australia</b>								
1987/88	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	38,000	31,000	81,000	0
1988/89	128,000	128,000	0	128,000	30,000	24,000	74,000	0
<b>Chile</b>								
1987/88	80,000	78,000	0	80,000	62,000	16,800	1,200	0
1988/89	110,000	108,000	0	110,000	78,000	30,700	1,300	0
<b>New Zealand</b>								
1987/88	15,527	11,427	1,149	16,676	2,091	7,527	7,058	0
1988/89	15,800	11,600	922	16,722	2,567	7,600	6,555	0
<b>South Africa</b>								
1987/88	197,920	197,920	0	197,920	80,120	31,605	86,195	0
1988/89	195,000	195,000	0	195,000	82,110	31,500	81,390	0
<b>Sub-Total: Southern Hemisphere</b>								
1987/88	654,647	648,547	1,149	655,796	298,417	139,526	215,453	2,400
1988/89	676,000	669,800	922	676,922	317,677	143,500	213,245	2,500
<b>WORLD TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>								
1987/88	5,244,882	4,769,241	653,233	5,898,115	755,222	4,080,669	972,811	89,413
1988/89	5,383,960	4,710,273	655,202	6,039,162	747,055	4,196,935	1,041,798	92,508

<sup>1</sup>All data provided on ■ July/June marketing year except Southern Hemisphere which is on a calendar year.

<sup>2</sup>World Total for 1989/90 unavailable, as Southern Hemisphere harvest will occur in early mid-1990. All data for 1989/1990 are forecasts.

FRESH APRICOT SUPPLY ■ UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing	Withdrawal From Market
<b>France</b>								
1987	96,800	83,500	12,500	109,300	13,500	86,900	8,900	0
1988	94,600	83,000	12,700	107,300	13,100	84,400	9,500	300
1989	134,800	118,300	10,000	144,800	21,000	112,700	11,000	100
<b>Greece</b>								
1987	109,800	109,800	0	109,800	16,704	8,504	81,803	2,789
1988	153,890	153,890	0	153,890	27,942	10,894	52,650	62,404
1989	85,000	85,000	0	85,000	20,759	11,500	39,000	13,741
<b>Italy</b>								
1987	198,740	191,930	16,197	214,937	15,737	169,190	30,000	10
1988	195,800	189,200	16,665	212,465	12,331	170,124	30,000	10
1989	186,600	160,000	17,000	203,600	12,000	161,590	30,000	10
<b>Spain</b>								
1987	140,500	134,900	100	140,600	31,000	59,600	50,000	0
1988	164,200	157,600	0	164,200	30,600	88,600	45,000	0
1989	161,000	154,500	100	161,100	25,000	89,100	47,000	0
<b>Turkey</b>								
1987	250,000	250,000	0	250,000	2,862	87,500	159,638	0
1988	320,000	320,000	0	320,000	2,918	112,082	205,000	0
1989	350,000	350,000	0	350,000	3,000	122,500	224,500	0
<b>United States</b>								
1987	104,300	104,300	1,352	105,652	1,654	22,128	81,870	0
1988	92,800	92,800	1,304	94,104	1,400	24,404	68,300	0
1989	106,600	106,600	1,000	107,600	1,685	27,443	78,472	0
<b>Yugoslavia</b>								
1987	21,318	17,000	0	21,318	0	10,318	11,000	0
1988	28,000	22,000	227	28,227	0	13,227	15,000	0
1989	35,000	28,000	0	35,000	500	17,000	17,500	0
<b>Sub-Total: Northern Hemisphere</b>								
1987	921,458	891,430	30,149	951,607	81,457	444,140	423,211	2,799
1988	1,049,290	1,018,490	30,896	1,080,186	88,291	503,731	425,450	62,714
1989	1,059,000	1,022,400	28,100	1,087,100	83,944	541,833	447,472	13,851
<b>Argentina</b>								
1987	12,350	12,350	0	12,350	0	8,850	3,500	0
1988	23,000	23,000	0	23,000	2	10,998	12,000	0
1989	16,500	16,500	0	16,500	3	8,497	8,000	0
<b>Australia</b>								
1987	29,500	29,500	0	29,500	0	6,300	23,200	0
1988	29,500	29,500	0	29,500	0	4,800	24,700	0
1989	28,700	28,700	0	28,700	0	4,700	24,000	0
<b>Chile</b>								
1987	11,800	11,300	0	11,800	810	4,990	6,000	0
1988	12,500	12,000	0	12,500	1,530	4,970	6,000	0
1989	16,000	15,500	0	16,000	2,000	6,500	7,500	0
<b>New Zealand</b>								
1987	8,700	6,700	5	8,705	200	5,505	3,000	0
1988	8,500	6,500	5	8,505	214	6,325	1,966	0
1989	9,000	6,800	0	9,000	218	6,500	2,282	0
<b>South Africa</b>								
1987	41,892	41,892	0	41,892	291	2,464	39,137	0
1988	44,185	44,185	0	44,185	480	2,765	40,940	0
1989	40,050	40,050	0	40,050	700	2,650	36,700	0
<b>Sub-Total: Southern Hemisphere</b>								
1987	104,242	101,742	5	104,247	1,301	28,109	74,837	0
1988	117,685	115,185	5	117,690	2,226	29,858	85,606	0
1989	110,250	107,550	0	110,250	2,921	28,847	78,482	0
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>								
1986	1,025,700	993,172	30,154	1,055,854	82,758	472,249	498,048	2,799
1987	1,166,975	1,133,675	30,901	1,197,876	90,517	533,589	511,056	62,714
1989	1,169,250	1,129,950	28,100	1,197,350	86,865	570,680	525,954	13,851

All data for 1989 are forecasts.



FRESH CHERRIES, (SWEET ■ SOUR) SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing
Canada							
1987	15,429	15,429	6,802	22,231	50	13,181	9,000
1988	13,211	13,211	4,225	17,436	133	11,303	6,000
1989	14,300	14,300	4,300	18,600	100	12,500	6,000
France							
1987	101,200	92,800	1,500	102,700	18,400	56,300	28,000
1988	72,800	66,800	2,000	74,800	6,900	50,900	17,000
1989	100,100	91,800	1,500	101,600	15,700	63,300	22,600
Germany, (FRG)							
1987	250,896	76,139	33,907	284,803	5,595	217,325	61,883
1988	232,830	59,682	23,905	256,735	4,435	192,817	59,483
1989	205,864	50,693	29,600	235,464	4,000	173,064	58,400
Greece							
1987	34,480	34,480	0	34,480	8,533	21,237	4,710
1988	37,460	37,460	0	37,460	7,252	24,718	5,490
1989	30,660	30,660	0	30,660	5,985	20,175	4,500
Italy							
1987	158,350	144,510	1,943	160,293	14,885	115,408	30,000
1988	144,000	127,700	1,082	145,082	12,867	112,215	20,000
1989	135,000	120,000	1,000	136,000	12,000	104,000	20,000
Japan							
1987	18,800	17,400	10,180	28,980	0	21,680	7,300
1988	18,400	17,200	8,525	26,925	0	18,125	8,800
1989	14,500	13,600	8,700	23,200	0	16,700	6,500
Spain							
1987	65,400	63,400	0	65,400	1,200	54,200	10,000
1988	42,000	40,500	100	42,100	800	35,300	6,000
1989	60,000	58,000	100	60,100	1,000	52,600	6,500
Turkey							
1987	195,000	195,000	0	195,000	3,387	136,500	55,113
1988	210,000	210,000	0	210,000	4,005	146,995	59,000
1989	180,000	180,000	0	180,000	3,000	127,000	50,000
United States							
1987	357,500	357,500	2,185	356,685	24,206	115,221	220,258
1988	276,100	276,100	1,844	277,944	26,132	60,178	191,634
1989	285,600	285,600	2,246	287,846	27,217	73,530	187,099
Yugoslavia							
1987	180,847	145,000	0	180,847	5,379	85,468	90,000
1988	200,000	160,000	0	200,000	3,818	96,182	100,000
1989	190,000	152,000	0	190,000	5,000	90,000	95,000
<b>Sub-Total: Northern Hemisphere</b>							
1987	1,377,902	1,141,658	56,517	1,431,419	81,635	836,520	516,264
1988	1,246,801	1,008,653	41,681	1,288,482	66,342	748,733	473,407
1989	1,216,024	996,653	47,446	1,263,470	74,002	732,869	456,599
Australia							
1987	6,100	6,100	0	6,100	500	4,850	750
1988	7,100	7,100	0	7,100	500	5,800	800
1989	6,500	6,500	0	6,500	500	5,250	750
Chile							
1987	6,250	5,750	0	6,250	1,140	3,610	1,500
1988	8,550	8,050	0	8,550	2,160	4,290	2,100
1989	10,500	10,000	0	10,500	2,300	5,700	2,500
<b>Sub-Total: Southern Hemisphere</b>							
1987	12,350	11,850	0	12,350	1,640	8,460	2,250
1988	15,650	15,150	0	15,650	2,660	10,090	2,900
1989	17,000	16,500	0	17,000	2,800	10,950	3,250
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>							
1987	1,390,252	1,153,508	56,517	1,443,769	83,275	844,980	518,514
1988	1,262,451	1,023,803	41,681	1,304,132	69,002	758,823	476,307
1989	1,233,024	1,013,153	47,446	1,280,470	76,802	743,819	459,849

<sup>1</sup>Calendar year. All data for 1989 are forecasts.

FRESH PEACH & NECTARINE SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

Country Year <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL Production	Commercial Production	TOTAL Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY/ UTILIZATION	Exports, Fresh	Domestic Consumption	For Processing	Withdrawal From Market
<b>Canada</b>								
1987	44,865	44,865	51,926	96,791	11	92,280	4,500	0
1988	45,637	45,637	37,200	82,837	325	77,512	5,000	0
1989	47,000	47,000	36,000	83,000	200	77,700	5,100	0
<b>France</b>								
1987	487,900	478,100	50,100	538,000	34,200	423,700	32,600	47,500
1988	460,000	450,800	52,800	512,800	28,700	426,300	28,000	29,800
1989	552,100	541,100	50,000	602,100	42,000	496,100	30,000	34,000
<b>Greece</b>								
1987	543,840	543,840	0	543,840	62,896	51,791	187,000	242,153
1988	590,140	590,140	0	590,140	59,677	94,279	228,000	208,184
1989	580,000	580,000	0	580,000	55,000	94,000	180,000	251,000
<b>Italy</b>								
1987	1,541,980	1,513,640	8,128	1,550,108	434,009	627,099	240,000	249,000
1988	1,476,100	1,410,000	10,689	1,486,789	375,296	751,893	220,000	139,600
1989	1,650,000	1,575,000	5,000	1,655,000	400,000	635,000	220,000	400,000
<b>Japan</b>								
1987	212,300	198,200	0	212,300	0	165,400	46,900	0
1988	202,900	188,400	190	203,090	0	153,090	50,000	0
1989	204,700	190,200	110	204,810	0	157,310	47,500	0
<b>Mexico</b>								
1987	230,000	200,000	2,952	232,952	869	77,083	155,000	0
1988	264,500	230,000	4,000	268,500	1,500	107,000	160,000	0
1989	265,000	230,000	4,000	269,000	300	108,700	160,000	0
<b>Spain</b>								
1987	588,100	566,100	2,200	590,300	54,600	445,700	90,000	0
1988	654,900	628,900	2,300	657,200	54,600	500,400	102,000	200
1989	797,000	765,000	2,400	799,400	61,000	637,900	97,000	3,500
<b>Turkey</b>								
1987	235,000	235,000	0	235,000	8,008	215,242	11,750	0
1988	280,000	280,000	0	280,000	8,608	257,392	14,000	0
1989	250,000	250,000	0	250,000	7,000	230,500	12,500	0
<b>United States</b>								
1987	1,257,700	1,257,700	36,847	1,294,547	27,013	757,288	510,246	0
1988	1,369,700	1,369,700	43,112	1,412,812	39,031	817,132	556,649	0
1989	1,204,300	1,204,300	45,547	1,249,847	42,396	720,011	487,440	0
<b>Yugoslavia</b>								
1987	77,917	61,917	0	77,917	1,964	50,953	25,000	0
1988	72,000	57,500	0	72,000	2,597	46,403	23,000	0
1989	80,000	64,000	0	80,000	3,000	50,000	27,000	0
<b>Sub-Total: Northern Hemisphere</b>								
1987	5,219,602	5,099,362	152,153	5,371,755	623,570	2,906,536	1,302,996	538,653
1988	5,415,877	5,251,077	150,291	5,566,168	570,334	3,231,401	1,386,649	377,784
1989	5,630,100	5,446,600	143,057	5,773,157	610,896	3,207,221	1,266,540	688,500
<b>Argentina</b>								
1987	181,100	181,100	777	181,877	0	101,877	80,000	0
1988	260,000	260,000	50	260,050	114	109,936	150,000	0
1989	250,000	250,000	0	250,000	5	109,995	140,000	0
<b>Australia</b>								
1987	73,000	73,000	0	73,000	0	25,500	47,500	0
1988	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	0	20,300	54,700	0
1989	65,000	65,000	0	65,000	0	20,800	44,200	0
<b>Chile</b>								
1987	147,000	142,000	0	147,000	44,400	81,600	21,000	0
1988	151,400	146,400	0	151,400	46,000	81,400	24,000	0
1989	160,000	155,000	0	160,000	48,000	86,000	26,000	0
<b>New Zealand</b>								
1987	28,000	28,000	11	28,011	3,096	10,000	14,915	0
1988	28,500	28,500	29	28,529	1,676	12,000	14,853	0
1989	32,194	32,000	240	32,434	2,133	14,500	15,801	0
<b>South Africa</b>								
1987	148,911	148,911	0	148,911	2,235	48,118	98,558	0
1988	151,037	151,037	0	151,037	1,478	49,661	99,898	0
1989	147,895	147,895	0	147,895	2,000	50,000	95,895	0
<b>Sub-Total: Southern Hemisphere</b>								
1987	578,011	573,011	788	578,799	49,731	267,095	261,973	0
1988	665,937	660,937	79	666,016	49,268	273,297	343,451	0
1989	655,089	649,895	240	655,329	52,138	281,295	321,896	0
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>								
1987	5,797,613	5,672,373	152,941	5,950,554	673,301	3,173,631	1,564,969	538,653
1988	6,081,814	5,912,014	150,370	6,232,184	619,602	3,504,698	1,730,100	377,784
1989	6,285,189	6,096,495	143,297	6,428,486	663,034	3,488,516	1,588,436	688,500

<sup>1</sup>Calendar Year. All data for 1989 are forecasts.



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**AUG 89**

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
<b>FRESH FRUIT</b>											
FR. APPLES (JUL)	MT										
CANADA		4,302	3,093	7,636	7,112	51,541	2,288	1,620	4,083	3,672	27,064
TAIWAN		326	640	569	1,100	46,040	148	368	312	587	23,268
HONG KONG		52	715	1,017	2,105	27,258	34	340	532	983	13,233
EC 12		83	359	108	547	24,291	43	169	56	257	12,287
UNITED KINGDOM		83	343	108	531	18,300	43	161	56	249	9,417
SWEDEN		0	265	2	265	14,466	0	50	7	50	6,031
OTHER		1,059	2,552	3,783	5,234	85,643	608	1,432	2,020	2,916	44,709
Subtotal:—		5,822	7,622	13,115	16,363	249,238	3,121	3,978	7,010	8,465	126,591
AVOCADOS (OCT)	MT										
EC 12		133	113	6,999	3,298	7,330	368	112	9,600	4,226	9,946
FRANCE		6	4	3,914	767	3,939	6	5	5,474	934	5,499
JAPAN		349	74	3,210	1,197	3,357	520	140	5,117	1,624	5,314
UNITED KINGDOM		154	102	1,690	1,531	1,853	278	156	2,265	2,073	2,431
CANADA		151	145	1,302	1,441	1,408	263	230	1,858	2,239	2,036
SWEDEN		0	0	1,048	536	1,064	0	0	1,414	647	1,429
OTHER		2	9	108	306	174	2	14	163	484	238
Subtotal:—		736	351	12,668	6,779	13,333	1,153	566	18,152	9,219	18,964
FR. PEARS (JUL)	MT										
CANADA		3,137	2,569	4,759	4,048	27,477	1,564	1,460	2,400	2,248	13,539
MEXICO		66	1,291	107	2,902	11,225	27	560	49	1,306	4,662
SWEDEN		0	0	0	0	10,602	0	0	0	0	4,480
OTHER		100	159	147	215	11,498	77	65	122	100	5,846
Subtotal:—		3,303	4,019	5,013	7,165	60,802	1,669	2,084	2,571	3,655	28,526
FR GRAPES (JUN)	MT										
CANADA		9,001	5,623	22,736	16,777	73,786	8,105	5,008	21,960	15,336	63,116
HONG KONG		2,217	3,354	3,000	5,610	18,055	2,229	3,176	3,172	5,430	17,569
TAIWAN		123	2,100	138	2,130	12,762	109	1,918	122	1,945	12,160
OTHER		2,774	3,378	8,151	8,977	33,586	3,723	3,648	12,459	11,831	39,328
Subtotal:—		14,116	14,455	34,025	33,495	138,188	14,166	13,750	37,713	34,541	132,173
KIWI FRUIT (OCT)	MT										
JAPAN		0	0	3,834	522	3,834	0	0	7,079	954	7,079
CANADA		371	438	2,706	4,464	2,937	287	393	2,638	4,584	2,862
EC 12		0	0	2,312	679	2,312	0	0	4,195	1,009	4,195
NETHERLANDS		0	0	1,395	585	1,395	0	0	2,870	821	2,870
TAIWAN		0	0	687	1,407	687	0	0	914	2,496	914
OTHER		12	24	2,348	2,598	2,357	11	17	4,417	3,683	4,424
Subtotal:—		383	462	11,887	9,669	12,127	298	410	19,244	12,726	19,474
FR STRAWBERRIS (JAN)	MT										
CANADA		460	473	8,506	9,201	9,367	978	935	17,522	16,805	19,421
JAPAN		650	784	1,373	1,915	3,027	2,722	3,084	5,527	6,813	13,623
EC 12		77	212	337	524	787	143	375	682	905	1,704
OTHER		53	164	642	1,534	730	154	312	1,597	3,191	1,835
Subtotal:—		1,240	1,634	10,858	13,174	13,911	3,996	4,706	25,327	27,713	36,584
FR CHERRIES (MAY)	MT										
JAPAN		68	151	14,260	11,102	14,383	228	666	40,130	40,303	40,319
CANADA		145	96	5,430	6,823	5,763	171	131	6,559	9,033	6,891
EC 12		156	46	2,193	3,574	2,748	315	133	4,797	7,332	5,383
UNITED KINGDOM		104	34	1,973	3,020	1,988	259	102	4,477	6,264	4,499
OTHER		84	49	2,879	4,518	2,945	131	102	5,618	7,936	5,705
Subtotal:—		454	341	24,763	26,017	25,839	846	1,032	57,103	64,605	58,298
FR ORNG INC TMPL (NOV)	MT										
JAPAN		9,736	7,974	108,368	112,916	115,387	6,442	5,518	69,648	76,139	74,346
CANADA		4,631	4,427	85,965	81,490	95,184	2,463	2,758	46,916	47,285	51,929
HONG KONG		5,402	9,554	66,160	87,242	78,137	2,796	4,735	33,445	42,932	39,603
OTHER		3,471	4,648	43,219	54,064	46,062	1,613	2,674	23,166	28,775	24,651
Subtotal:—		23,240	26,603	303,712	335,711	334,770	13,314	15,684	173,175	195,132	190,528
FR GRPFRT (SEP)	MT										
JAPAN		8,694	7,349	242,139	259,109	242,139	4,726	4,278	126,926	132,282	126,926
EC 12		2,028	3,240	140,035	139,704	140,035	747	1,098	61,867	60,657	61,867
FRANCE		685	403	61,642	61,176	61,642	197	239	28,158	25,676	28,158
CANADA		1,333	781	36,865	27,077	36,865	670	554	16,178	13,841	16,178
TAIWAN		1,947	179	31,903	32,214	31,903	924	126	13,887	15,794	13,887
NETHERLANDS		1,268	2,279	27,136	41,095	27,136	515	652	11,958	16,682	11,958
OTHER		614	176	11,035	19,776	11,035	404	123	5,566	9,933	5,566
Subtotal:—		14,616	11,725	461,976	477,880	461,976	7,471	6,179	224,423	232,508	224,423
FR TANGERINES (NOV)	MT										
CANADA		121	312	8,587	7,908	9,228	51	282	4,404	4,987	4,728
HONG KONG		0	0	3,297	119	3,297	0	0	2,934	43	2,934
EC 12		0	0	1,794	8,987	1,837	0	0	905	4,456	930
NETHERLANDS		0	0	830	4,370	860	0	0	419	1,949	436
OTHER		0	3	478	1,551	486	0	2	335	764	342
Subtotal:—		121	315	14,156	18,564	14,848	51	284	8,578	10,251	8,934
CANNED FRUIT											
CND PEACH&NECT (JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		1	204	185	1,643	9,013	2	194	200	1,492	9,119
TAIWAN		470	488	867	719	3,154	327	363	569	518	2,236
CANADA		175	59	551	322	1,755	141	48	470	308	1,577
OTHER		258	336	876	1,389	3,614	234	319	783	1,212	3,412
Subtotal:—		904	1,087	2,478	4,073	17,536	705	925	2,022	3,531	16,344
CND PEARS (JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		0	0	3	4	221	0	0	4	5	276
CANADA		4	4	20	53	96	3	3	14	27	73
PANAMA		0	0	0	57	84	0	0	0	41	70
SAUDI ARABIA		2	0	7	10	71	2	0	7	9	69
EC 12		0	0	46	46	63	0	0	43	39	66
SINGAPORE		0	0	10	6	62	0	0	17	6	87
OTHER		8	54	91	153	434	10	47	95	144	447
Subtotal:—		14	58	177	328	1,031	15	50	180	271	1,087

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TOT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TOT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CND PNEAPL(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		359	370	3,274	3,006	6,331	267	213	2,388	2,015	4,686
EC 12		486	176	2,300	1,849	4,161	455	168	1,941	1,693	3,612
NETHERLANDS		217	14	719	272	1,097	205	12	630	236	1,040
GERMANY, FEDERAL		135	87	670	1,255	943	156	75	702	1,173	983
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU		13	30	663	60	775	11	36	407	68	518
UNITED KINGDOM		106	0	159	166	754	69	0	113	108	508
OTHER		345	106	1,388	1,115	2,002	353	92	1,422	1,112	2,074
Subtotal:-----		1,189	653	6,963	5,971	12,495	1,075	472	5,751	4,830	10,373
FRT MIXTURES(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		90	83	722	532	7,201	103	81	784	655	8,047
CANADA		279	203	786	518	4,758	258	184	735	463	4,659
PHILIPPINES		41	26	114	134	1,597	29	30	97	155	1,435
HONG KONG		160	107	590	220	1,433	179	136	635	249	1,515
SINGAPORE		41	201	188	622	1,403	50	180	201	610	1,411
OTHER		460	630	1,330	1,314	6,582	578	494	1,512	1,226	7,024
Subtotal:-----		1,071	1,250	3,731	3,340	22,973	1,197	1,101	3,961	3,359	24,091
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD RAISINS(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		4,262	3,730	4,262	3,730	42,313	6,457	5,770	6,457	5,770	61,578
JAPAN		3,101	1,958	3,101	1,958	22,565	4,599	3,451	4,599	3,451	34,636
UNITED KINGDOM		2,305	2,556	2,305	2,556	21,005	3,413	3,949	3,413	3,949	29,488
GERMANY, FEDERAL		826	568	826	568	8,628	1,218	907	1,218	907	12,737
DENMARK		544	254	544	254	5,780	865	421	865	421	8,693
SWEDEN		445	772	445	772	5,401	748	1,335	748	1,335	8,932
OTHER		2,694	2,826	2,694	2,826	26,018	5,392	5,490	5,392	5,490	47,738
Subtotal:-----		10,502	9,267	10,502	9,267	96,296	17,196	16,021	17,196	16,021	152,813
DRD PRUNES(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		1,233	1,575	1,233	1,575	28,807	2,196	2,932	2,196	2,932	47,264
JAPAN		940	768	940	768	9,898	1,309	1,224	1,309	1,224	14,023
ITALY		336	581	336	581	8,728	630	988	630	988	13,832
GERMANY, FEDERAL		345	586	345	586	8,118	615	1,203	615	1,203	14,563
CANADA		293	315	293	315	3,883	499	483	499	483	6,212
OTHER		1,236	1,656	1,236	1,656	14,743	2,120	2,764	2,120	2,764	24,461
Subtotal:-----		3,702	4,315	3,702	4,315	57,331	6,121	7,402	6,121	7,402	91,960
FRUIT JUICES(SSE)											
ORANGE JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
CANADA		7,130	4,872	58,816	47,035	78,872	3,902	2,676	33,075	24,990	45,111
EC 12		4,642	4,272	53,652	31,839	58,602	1,859	2,376	18,586	14,688	20,969
NETHERLANDS		401	147	20,671	9,714	21,575	201	70	6,771	4,327	7,358
JAPAN		2,262	1,415	13,900	19,642	15,387	1,122	725	6,745	11,007	7,471
GERMANY, FEDERAL		2,023	339	13,708	7,353	14,762	771	149	4,721	2,691	5,173
UNITED KINGDOM		1,685	415	11,304	3,213	13,328	687	225	4,060	1,842	5,034
OTHER		5,894	9,720	53,076	80,688	72,049	3,109	4,281	24,751	37,300	34,037
Subtotal:-----		19,921	20,279	179,445	171,204	224,910	9,992	10,058	113,157	87,986	107,589
ORNG JU NTCNC(DEC)	KL										
EC 12		789	651	7,594	10,421	10,760	362	193	4,331	8,133	6,318
FRANCE		747	634	6,925	9,840	9,489	335	181	4,144	7,940	5,999
JAPAN		27	3,270	4,050	16,085	4,955	22	835	2,170	4,996	2,634
HONG KONG		108	0	2,033	661	2,511	41	0	525	207	673
LEEWARD-WINDWARD		59	281	1,041	1,438	1,613	45	61	376	375	531
KOREA, REPUBLIC		87	41	1,442	426	1,508	19	9	318	93	332
OTHER		606	767	6,270	7,015	7,856	191	328	2,082	2,637	2,667
Subtotal:-----		1,677	5,010	22,430	36,046	29,203	611	1,426	9,103	16,441	13,151
GRPFRT JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
JAPAN		4,586	898	36,610	21,362	39,590	1,112	620	18,430	14,400	20,144
EC 12		1,273	404	14,218	5,101	16,133	419	278	5,416	2,889	6,051
CANADA		1,229	906	8,902	7,546	11,448	602	415	4,438	3,889	5,747
GERMANY, FEDERAL		856	82	6,431	1,745	7,648	261	54	2,130	577	2,487
ISRAEL		161	0	6,952	484	5,352	84	0	2,258	337	2,258
NETHERLANDS		78	302	5,462	2,284	5,708	57	209	2,300	1,610	2,411
OTHER		1,108	746	6,254	4,803	7,078	547	428	2,909	2,550	3,352
Subtotal:-----		8,357	2,955	71,936	39,295	111,201	3,713	1,742	33,451	24,065	37,552
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT)	MT										
JAPAN		0	0	5,840	6,079	5,841	0	0	18,212	19,701	18,216
CANADA		0	19	4,611	4,869	4,638	2	44	8,768	10,348	8,850
EC 12		1	25	1,791	1,449	1,811	3	40	5,177	3,294	5,227
ITALY		0	0	840	424	840	0	0	2,617	1,029	2,617
UNITED KINGDOM		1	23	816	676	835	3	36	2,230	1,556	2,279
SWITZERLAND		4	0	733	1,238	733	8	0	1,735	2,563	1,735
OTHER		8	10	306	380	306	24	23	848	973	848
Subtotal:-----		13	54	13,282	14,014	13,329	36	106	31,740	36,880	34,175
FR ONIONS(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		2,641	3,818	39,186	40,874	41,616	680	1,043	10,629	10,923	11,272
JAPAN		4,493	169	24,580	27,779	34,900	1,095	66	6,089	7,359	8,898
TAIWAN		1,338	19	8,665	3,383	10,075	377	6	2,025	987	2,415
HONG KONG		1,130	675	4,837	3,511	5,971	303	179	1,281	1,077	1,629
OTHER		1,545	293	10,511	7,470	12,529	379	131	3,346	2,557	3,807
Subtotal:-----		11,147	4,974	87,779	83,017	105,092	2,833	1,425	23,369	22,903	21,021
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND SWT CORN(AUG)	MT										
JAPAN		2,073	459	2,073	459	41,035	1,465	373	1,465	373	36,141
EC 12		2,678	1,764	2,678	1,764	25,371	2,146	1,300	2,146	1,300	18,857
GERMANY, FEDERAL		1,815	544	1,815	544	10,855	1,529	371	1,529	371	8,223
TAIWAN		499	1,040	499	1,040	9,267	343	630	343	630	7,334
UNITED KINGDOM		240	413	240	413	8,889	178	293	178	293	6,311
OTHER		1,173	1,357	1,173	1,357	19,404	845	888	845	888	14,393
Subtotal:-----		6,423	4,620	6,423	4,620	95,077	4,799	3,191	4,799	3,191	76,726
CND TOM PAS(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		649	1,209	852	1,507	6,789	488	1,034	688	1,322	5,701
JAPAN		10	1,198	38	1,201	1,225	11	1,304	33	1,307	1,123
KOREA, REPUBLIC		102	99	180	117	541	100	98	175	118	530
OTHER		150	618	317	914	1,488	173	550	369	747	1,752
Subtotal:-----		911	3,123	1,386	3,739	10,042	772	2,987	1,265	3,494	9,107



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COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		0	56	69	292	8,094	0	31	74	291	8,164
UNITED KINGDOM		0	40	69	240	6,920	0	21	74	252	7,257
CANADA		184	883	263	1,164	3,273	89	524	144	690	1,966
JAPAN		223	208	315	409	2,043	242	181	324	365	1,686
MEXICO		19	204	71	630	1,907	13	130	53	383	1,256
NETHERLANDS		0	0	0	0	1,027	0	0	0	0	802
OTHER		95	232	154	577	2,424	78	262	129	587	2,106
Subtotal:—		521	1,583	872	3,071	17,740	422	1,127	723	2,315	15,178
FRZN VEGETABLES											
FRZN SWT CORN(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		1,976	2,450	4,590	8,872	33,762	1,569	2,291	3,655	4,416	27,616
EC 12		760	140	1,131	817	6,742	383	100	558	631	4,156
AUSTRALIA		592	484	926	781	5,152	349	264	551	443	3,085
UNITED KINGDOM		681	80	983	424	5,073	327	63	458	382	3,195
OTHER		233	437	495	1,052	7,254	157	306	341	702	4,270
Subtotal:—		3,561	3,511	7,142	7,521	52,909	2,458	2,961	5,104	6,192	39,127
FRZN F FRY(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		9,052	7,605	16,478	17,508	105,442	6,934	5,483	11,958	12,568	73,922
HONG KONG		736	1,296	1,042	2,497	9,820	438	537	660	997	4,117
OTHER		1,354	2,409	2,696	5,065	22,516	942	1,382	1,989	2,837	14,672
Subtotal:—		11,143	11,310	20,216	25,070	137,778	8,314	7,402	14,607	16,402	92,711
TREE NUTS											
ALMONDS UNSH(JUL)	MT										
INDIA		449	608	768	803	5,816	919	1,304	1,536	1,689	11,657
EC 12		548	120	738	120	3,194	1,082	199	1,312	199	6,155
JAPAN		91	407	122	671	2,322	202	1,244	270	2,049	6,614
NETHERLANDS		99	0	99	0	1,212	248	0	248	0	2,022
GERMANY, FEDERAL		282	59	322	59	879	606	111	653	111	2,398
OTHER		168	123	213	211	2,917	316	257	424	472	6,765
Subtotal:—		1,257	1,257	1,842	1,805	14,248	2,519	3,004	3,542	4,408	31,192
ALMOND SH/PREP(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		12,559	9,168	20,680	12,410	99,161	38,139	29,187	63,984	40,108	304,850
GERMANY, FEDERAL		8,068	4,944	12,481	6,605	49,611	24,248	16,765	37,986	22,369	151,289
JAPAN		1,919	2,143	3,400	3,951	22,266	6,290	6,176	11,217	11,571	71,075
UNITED KINGDOM		1,457	1,105	2,833	1,705	13,082	4,532	3,671	9,070	5,764	41,336
UNION OF SOVIET		0	0	0	0	12,999	0	0	0	0	40,650
FRANCE		1,164	1,545	2,223	2,018	12,040	3,719	3,828	7,148	5,458	37,527
OTHER		3,288	3,953	5,254	7,015	37,025	10,572	12,228	17,348	21,321	116,039
Subtotal:—		17,766	15,262	29,334	23,375	171,452	55,001	47,591	91,549	73,000	532,615
WALNUTS SH(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		187	166	187	166	3,869	488	360	488	360	9,589
JAPAN		87	150	87	150	2,976	329	410	329	410	6,261
CANADA		136	65	136	65	1,269	200	99	200	99	2,311
GERMANY, FEDERAL		86	121	86	121	1,229	142	155	142	155	1,973
SPAIN		16	39	16	39	1,167	60	170	60	170	3,698
AUSTRALIA		52	50	52	50	1,009	170	207	170	207	3,508
OTHER		175	212	175	212	3,040	420	527	420	527	8,475
Subtotal:—		636	568	636	568	12,162	1,608	1,495	1,608	1,495	30,144
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG)	MT										
EC 12		55	86	55	86	39,545	78	140	78	140	61,709
GERMANY, FEDERAL		0	39	0	39	13,692	0	64	0	64	21,390
SPAIN		0	0	0	0	12,868	0	0	0	0	19,987
ITALY		17	0	17	0	6,155	24	0	24	0	9,519
NETHERLANDS		0	0	0	0	2,624	0	0	0	0	4,380
OTHER		698	76	698	76	6,663	1,321	124	1,321	124	12,049
Subtotal:—		752	162	752	162	46,200	1,328	264	1,398	264	73,751
HOPS&PRODUCTS											
HOP PELTS(SEP)	MT										
BRAZIL		68	107	1,107	5,240	2,107	368	502	6,086	11,168	6,086
CANADA		12	70	245	2,912	245	90	361	2,276	10,579	2,276
JAPAN		0	0	207	121	207	0	0	931	1,058	9,331
OTHER		67	128	479	2,393	479	364	396	2,200	8,693	2,200
Subtotal:—		148	304	3,039	10,666	3,039	822	1,259	11,494	31,499	11,494
HOP EXTRACT(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		0	17	771	705	771	0	251	14,256	13,822	14,256
COLOMBIA		0	82	425	313	425	0	1,769	3,298	3,602	3,298
EC 12		45	28	364	810	364	565	376	4,938	7,810	4,938
NETHERLANDS		29	4	170	292	170	383	57	2,431	2,464	2,431
PHILIPPINES		14	8	161	182	161	406	106	3,442	2,898	3,442
BRAZIL		9	82	158	460	158	56	775	934	3,250	934
OTHER		42	96	780	1,190	780	445	774	10,266	11,563	10,266
Subtotal:—		111	313	2,651	3,662	2,658	1,472	4,050	37,135	42,945	37,135
HOPS, NSPF(SEP)	MT										
EC 12		0	0	749	658	749	0	0	2,376	2,772	2,376
CANADA		0	1	748	264	748	0	5	3,761	937	3,761
BRAZIL		34	0	626	111	626	142	0	1,916	370	1,916
GERMANY, FEDERAL		0	0	557	471	557	0	0	1,692	2,136	1,692
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	121	162	121	0	0	344	532	344
OTHER		1	0	279	242	279	5	0	1,237	1,315	1,237
Subtotal:—		35	1	2,403	1,273	2,403	146	5	9,291	5,394	9,291
WINE											
GRP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		1,326	2,782	11,611	13,412	18,285	2,362	3,806	17,495	19,019	27,064
CANADA		1,423	1,818	9,997	13,527	15,080	1,330	1,727	8,497	11,931	13,078
JAPAN		857	1,192	7,951	10,203	12,503	1,734	1,732	13,742	14,127	20,480
UNITED KINGDOM		994	1,927	7,316	7,810	11,872	1,729	2,735	10,598	11,265	17,044
SWEDEN		312	735	1,889	2,871	3,013	388	576	1,609	3,325	3,001
OTHER		1,068	1,584	6,637	9,282	10,503	1,556	2,125	10,168	12,955	16,032
Subtotal:—		4,987	8,111	38,085	49,294	59,384	7,370	9,966	51,512	61,357	79,655

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
<b>FR FRT &amp; MLNS</b>											
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		1,604	1,084	5,456	2,016	51,429	284	267	1,231	476	17,489
NEW ZEALAND		91	197	3,294	5,277	21,383	70	86	2,114	1,987	16,847
CHILE		522	145	522	399	27,219	170	47	170	139	8,503
OTHER		0	0	4,422	5,336	16,105	0	0	1,737	1,902	6,253
Subtotal:-----		2,216	1,425	13,694	13,028	116,135	524	400	5,251	4,505	49,091
<b>FR BANANA(JAN)</b>											
HONDURAS	MT	54,767	48,699	432,468	384,822	607,685	16,275	14,370	129,618	121,677	181,712
ECUADOR		66,522	78,436	516,650	576,190	757,341	15,203	16,896	117,991	139,613	172,743
COSTA RICA		40,077	48,947	369,880	422,765	595,130	11,907	15,119	101,379	124,147	166,867
COLOMBIA		46,138	38,497	298,975	300,745	446,852	12,118	10,652	81,301	81,398	122,192
OTHER		33,445	30,238	325,820	277,648	466,904	9,605	8,110	94,117	78,219	133,895
Subtotal:-----		240,949	244,817	1,943,793	1,962,171	2,873,912	65,108	65,148	524,406	545,054	777,409
<b>FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)</b>											
MEXICO	MT	33	4	14,351	12,929	15,933	26	3	12,413	12,310	14,694
OTHER		0	0	618	1,276	1,943	0	0	824	1,499	3,669
Subtotal:-----		33	4	14,968	14,205	17,876	26	3	13,238	13,809	18,363
<b>FR ORANGES( NOV)</b>											
EC 12	MT	0	0	6,832	1,675	6,833	0	5	5,906	1,894	5,908
SPAIN		0	0	6,825	1,081	6,825	0	0	5,895	878	5,895
MEXICO		0	0	7,647	782	8,428	0	0	1,426	196	5,576
OTHER		7	366	7,053	4,995	7,254	2	133	2,207	1,823	3,272
Subtotal:-----		7	367	21,532	7,452	22,514	2	138	9,539	3,912	9,756
<b>FR GRAPE(JUN)</b>											
CHILE	MT	6	0	26	149	147,233	5	0	15	142	184,316
MEXICO		18	17	20,060	13,386	32,411	2	2	25,966	16,898	41,608
OTHER		95	0	113	0	16,250	13	0	15	0	3,147
Subtotal:-----		118	17	20,198	13,535	295,894	20	2	26,996	17,040	229,071
<b>FR MANGO(JAN)</b>											
MEXICO	MT	7,996	9,399	25,493	42,808	27,169	6,044	7,559	23,205	36,272	24,746
OTHER		72	11	7,283	7,996	7,478	42	9	3,994	4,937	4,131
Subtotal:-----		7,968	10,010	32,776	50,804	34,646	6,086	7,568	27,199	41,210	28,877
<b>FR CANTLEPE(MAY)</b>											
MEXICO	MT	20	0	23,512	39,068	128,537	3	0	6,769	14,684	44,690
OTHER		2	7	3,691	9,499	68,496	1	1	922	2,288	18,203
Subtotal:-----		22	7	27,202	48,567	197,033	4	1	7,692	16,972	62,893
<b>FR MELON,OT(MAY)</b>											
MEXICO	MT	17	0	10,866	14,534	53,999	2	0	2,687	5,887	14,764
COSTA RICA		0	0	69	391	9,081	0	0	43	165	4,446
OTHER		0	0	3,597	4,047	34,259	0	0	1,209	1,202	9,841
Subtotal:-----		17	0	14,531	18,972	97,338	2	0	3,939	7,254	29,051
<b>FR PEARS(JUL)</b>											
JAPAN	MT	5	0	5	0	3,179	11	0	11	0	7,569
CHILE		0	0	0	0	20,552	0	0	0	0	6,765
ARGENTINA		0	0	430	0	12,332	0	0	217	0	4,993
OTHER		17	0	45	0	4,023	9	0	68	0	5,624
Subtotal:-----		21	0	479	0	40,085	20	0	296	0	24,950
<b>FR PINAPLE(JAN)</b>											
COSTA RICA	MT	3,603	2,861	28,270	35,971	42,617	1,803	1,553	13,712	19,062	21,372
HONDURAS		795	380	17,569	9,597	24,402	241	146	4,511	3,086	6,589
OTHER		543	2,981	10,776	19,355	14,719	95	716	1,611	4,720	2,355
Subtotal:-----		4,942	6,222	56,615	64,923	81,738	2,139	2,416	19,835	26,869	30,316
<b>FR RASPBRY(JAN)</b>											
CANADA	MT	2,702	941	10,622	7,934	10,845	3,686	1,351	14,532	11,826	15,166
CHILE		0	0	611	911	786	0	0	2,283	2,749	2,951
OTHER		0	0	32	11	57	0	0	170	55	271
Subtotal:-----		2,702	941	11,266	8,857	11,687	3,686	1,351	16,985	14,630	18,388
<b>CANNED FRUIT</b>											
<b>CND MANDRN(JAN)</b>											
EC 12	MT	2,317	0	17,219	0	25,495	1,966	0	15,341	0	22,566
SPAIN		2,302	0	17,204	0	25,441	1,953	0	15,227	0	22,517
KOREA, REPUBLIC		1,241	0	9,104	0	9,965	1,389	0	10,487	0	11,440
OTHER		746	0	8,566	0	11,726	646	0	8,389	0	11,289
Subtotal:-----		4,304	0	34,889	0	47,187	4,001	0	34,216	0	45,296
<b>CND BLK OLV( NOV)</b>											
EC 12	MT	363	86	4,475	657	5,032	484	154	4,925	1,109	5,661
GREECE		272	35	2,109	371	2,455	389	51	3,132	575	3,630
SPAIN		75	41	2,271	223	2,448	51	72	1,659	359	1,842
OTHER		0	0	59	15	103	0	0	81	32	102
Subtotal:-----		363	86	4,534	672	5,134	484	154	5,006	1,142	5,763
<b>CND GRN OLV( NOV)</b>											
EC 12	MT	495	0	9,671	1,770	10,895	751	0	12,328	2,496	14,125
SPAIN		323	0	8,402	1,636	9,485	488	0	10,407	2,250	11,955
OTHER		308	0	1,368	370	1,629	410	0	939	135	1,262
Subtotal:-----		804	0	11,040	2,140	12,524	1,161	0	13,267	2,632	15,387
<b>CND PEACH(JUN)</b>											
EC 12	MT	369	667	1,283	2,240	32,466	211	363	778	1,322	21,091
GREECE		273	635	859	2,082	26,610	134	345	457	1,209	16,992
CHILE		979	1,929	3,657	5,217	9,413	690	1,416	2,674	3,770	6,540
OTHER		224	484	605	2,451	3,180	91	236	256	1,370	1,562
Subtotal:-----		1,572	3,080	5,544	9,908	45,060	992	2,016	3,709	6,463	29,193
<b>CND PINAPLE(JAN)</b>											
THAILAND	MT	8,386	0	94,184	77,635	128,976	4,723	0	55,724	44,256	75,492
PHILIPPINES		8,828	0	60,525	54,953	93,472	5,247	0	39,434	33,089	60,025
OTHER		2,299	0	18,553	22,089	25,998	1,372	0	12,918	13,467	17,284
Subtotal:-----		19,512	0	173,262	154,676	248,446	11,341	0	108,076	90,812	152,800
<b>DRIED FRUIT</b>											
<b>DRD APRCT(JUL)</b>											
TURKEY	MT	96	107	105	128	5,178	254	216	283	283	10,988
NEW ZEALAND		0	284	0	355	1,317	0	598	0	750	2,904
OTHER		15	57	56	139	592	68	288	184	599	1,766
Subtotal:-----		110	449	161	622	7,086	322	1,103	467	1,631	15,658
<b>DATES(SEP)</b>											
PAKISTAN	MT	250	175	2,180	6,308	2,180	111	175	2,297	5,412	2,297
CHINA (MAINLAND)		4	258	1,469	2,159	1,469	12	282	1,621	2,226	1,621
IRAN		0	0	976	0	976	0	0	1,350	0	1,350
OTHER		48	46	866	1,328	866	17	64	1,160	1,619	1,160
Subtotal:-----		301	479	5,491	9,795	5,491	139	521	6,428	9,258	6,428



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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT										
EC 12		0	0	2,078	2,257	2,078	0	0	3,108	3,691	3,108
GREECE		0	0	1,940	2,114	1,940	0	0	2,861	3,444	2,861
TURKEY		0	0	393	392	393	0	0	617	652	617
OTHER		0	1	96	392	96	1	4	119	508	119
Subtotal:-----		0	1	2,567	3,042	2,567	1	4	3,844	4,852	3,844
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT										
MEXICO		480	597	480	597	4,913	485	526	485	526	4,545
CHILE		218	413	218	413	3,315	189	315	189	315	2,909
OTHER		112	86	112	86	1,645	122	92	122	92	1,734
Subtotal:-----		810	1,096	810	1,096	9,872	796	933	796	933	9,188
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)											
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL										
EC 12		24,783	9,290	39,757	21,799	416,949	5,818	2,021	9,710	4,899	93,927
GERMANY, FEDERAL		15,631	7,660	25,005	14,735	252,886	3,610	1,553	6,072	3,086	55,361
ARGENTINA		26,583	34,550	59,885	61,521	231,170	5,183	5,995	11,753	11,748	44,007
OTHER		18,757	19,476	31,362	39,833	314,196	4,447	4,105	7,859	8,232	65,761
Subtotal:-----		70,123	63,315	131,004	123,152	962,315	15,448	12,115	29,322	24,872	203,695
PCOJ(DEC)	KL										
BRAZIL		159,421	8,931	878,454	542,345	1,341,527	55,593	2,920	284,524	181,052	459,167
OTHER		14,164	4,450	192,362	167,287	216,684	5,325	1,351	66,777	56,829	75,543
Subtotal:-----		173,585	13,381	1,070,817	709,633	1,558,211	60,919	4,271	351,301	237,881	534,710
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL										
ARGENTINA		1,292	4,444	12,306	30,549	28,448	229	889	2,467	6,259	5,661
BRAZIL		1,493	1,757	6,173	8,794	10,224	373	591	1,551	2,844	2,631
OTHER		1,069	311	3,508	1,998	4,405	335	139	1,656	927	2,240
Subtotal:-----		3,854	6,479	21,988	41,268	43,077	937	1,591	5,675	9,993	10,532
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		4,792	18,541	65,587	75,003	91,123	914	3,193	11,664	13,196	16,090
THAILAND		6,295	6,461	64,761	80,366	83,248	1,043	1,085	11,062	13,524	13,765
OTHER		1,235	530	17,286	8,726	23,155	230	108	3,289	1,662	4,470
Subtotal:-----		12,322	25,533	147,635	164,094	197,525	2,186	4,385	26,015	28,377	34,325
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		1,627	1,847	17,353	20,081	25,225	478	1,131	5,111	5,904	7,426
JAPAN		0	0	3,228	1,650	3,228	0	0	1,947	794	1,947
OTHER		39	220	914	3,165	1,288	29	89	328	1,107	523
Subtotal:-----		1,666	4,068	21,495	24,895	29,741	507	1,221	7,386	7,805	9,896
FROZEN FRUIT											
PZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		840	32	22,880	16,899	24,755	460	23	13,084	10,390	14,077
OTHER		244	36	4,100	2,445	4,531	190	31	2,879	1,843	3,246
Subtotal:-----		1,085	68	26,980	19,345	29,286	650	54	15,963	12,234	17,323
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		14	5	11,170	11,536	11,170	8	3	9,132	11,418	9,132
OTHER		765	506	1,781	1,996	1,959	289	298	1,304	1,490	1,452
Subtotal:-----		779	511	12,952	13,532	13,129	297	301	10,436	12,908	10,584
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		2,791	3,520	38,381	29,071	46,207	920	550	7,222	6,499	9,613
OTHER		238	137	11,724	18,048	12,740	122	15	3,229	4,541	3,561
Subtotal:-----		3,028	3,657	50,105	47,119	58,947	1,042	565	10,450	11,040	13,174
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		2,303	2,388	12,178	13,950	14,683	532	563	2,625	3,072	3,254
OTHER		0	340	402	3,866	402	0	55	145	863	145
Subtotal:-----		2,303	2,728	12,580	17,817	15,085	532	618	2,770	3,935	3,399
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	7,399	12,578	7,399	0	0	2,038	3,378	2,038
CANADA		2,048	2,314	3,104	3,486	5,972	608	698	878	1,062	2,008
OTHER		47	205	1,969	1,240	2,002	10	35	396	243	403
Subtotal:-----		2,094	2,519	12,472	17,304	15,373	618	733	3,312	4,683	4,449
FR CUCMBR(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		42	750	203,088	180,785	204,019	20	275	44,473	73,916	44,773
OTHER		323	922	9,578	10,799	9,884	308	786	3,912	4,962	4,223
Subtotal:-----		365	1,672	212,666	191,584	213,903	328	1,062	48,385	78,878	48,996
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	4,928	4,772	4,928	0	0	1,130	1,024	1,130
CANADA		366	394	1,182	729	1,621	144	145	456	251	652
OTHER		36	0	319	169	486	24	0	153	105	269
Subtotal:-----		402	394	6,430	5,671	7,034	168	145	1,739	1,380	2,052
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		488	106	12,285	8,180	12,338	380	84	6,909	5,461	6,931
ARGENTINA		0	0	3,301	2,716	3,301	0	0	2,130	2,751	2,130
OTHER		522	558	1,836	2,081	1,941	715	588	2,014	2,837	2,168
Subtotal:-----		1,010	663	17,422	12,976	17,580	1,095	672	11,052	11,048	11,229
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		1,915	2,595	161,102	137,464	162,888	1,533	1,556	67,851	58,106	69,625
OTHER		847	1,218	25,412	16,203	26,621	391	632	9,415	5,665	9,937
Subtotal:-----		2,763	3,813	186,514	153,667	189,508	1,925	2,188	77,266	63,771	79,562
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		4,843	5,143	115,292	120,706	117,968	1,770	2,146	51,660	80,546	52,717
EC 12		747	767	4,951	6,032	5,296	1,817	1,392	15,032	16,613	16,110
NETHERLANDS		722	758	4,640	5,905	4,974	1,760	1,372	14,326	16,323	15,367
OTHER		669	309	5,029	2,219	5,565	510	368	3,954	2,886	4,207
Subtotal:-----		6,258	6,219	125,271	128,956	128,828	4,097	3,905	70,646	100,045	73,034
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		0	20	42,179	70,282	42,223	0	6	5,290	12,925	5,297
OTHER		0	0	28	135	28	0	0	7	30	7
Subtotal:-----		0	20	42,207	70,417	42,251	0	6	5,297	12,955	5,304
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		4,559	9,538	159,136	194,171	175,095	583	2,142	19,381	45,443	21,582
OTHER		0	49	317	861	357	0	16	68	177	77
Subtotal:-----		4,559	9,587	159,452	195,032	175,451	583	2,158	19,449	45,620	21,659
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		26,731	18,122	342,779	338,378	368,268	10,089	5,622	147,785	198,084	158,250
OTHER		473	703	7,488	7,142	7,819	534	705	5,858	7,044	6,198
Subtotal:-----		27,203	18,825	350,266	345,519	376,087	10,624	6,326	153,643	205,128	164,448



U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN  
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED  
AUG 89

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		906	1,172	11,899	11,502	12,408	787	1,074	14,924	13,215	15,374
OTHER		8	16	2,132	2,412	2,313	15	14	3,834	3,787	4,106
Subtotal:—		915	1,188	14,031	13,914	14,721	802	1,088	18,757	17,002	19,480
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		201	153	538	461	19,266	110	120	290	383	17,702
MEXICO		724	236	2,317	1,425	19,764	413	149	1,407	1,218	15,211
BRAZIL		0	66	1,80	66	17,130	0	70	76	70	13,954
OTHER		163	2,815	606	3,994	46,184	115	2,417	442	3,787	45,226
Subtotal:—		1,089	1,045	3,541	3,701	102,344	638	942	2,214	3,628	92,093
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		770	10	787	10	1,508	550	4	561	4	1,076
SPAIN		592	0	592	0	592	459	0	459	0	459
ITALY		178	10	195	10	621	91	4	102	4	379
ISRAEL		36	30	36	49	614	28	8	28	19	347
OTHER		0	91	18	125	976	0	53	11	73	451
Subtotal:—		806	101	841	135	3,098	578	57	599	77	1,874
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		1,430	1,156	3,223	2,087	45,471	906	602	2,029	1,077	27,374
ITALY		1,081	872	2,227	1,494	30,329	725	380	1,517	694	18,922
SPAIN		348	285	995	593	14,873	180	222	511	383	8,302
TAIWAN		514	15	1,126	50	11,017	242	10	529	37	6,786
OTHER		26	2,441	4,464	3,569	14,910	10	1,445	297	2,084	8,214
Subtotal:—		1,970	2,229	4,813	4,196	71,397	1,159	1,206	2,855	2,260	42,374
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT										
CHINA (MAINLAND)		2,141	1,568	5,188	2,847	29,261	4,796	3,594	11,801	6,747	65,923
TAIWAN		516	897	1,415	1,814	8,487	1,350	2,460	3,714	5,044	23,916
OTHER		1,543	2,111	2,530	4,614	14,164	3,820	5,153	6,330	11,055	35,364
Subtotal:—		4,200	4,575	9,133	9,275	51,913	9,967	11,207	21,845	22,846	125,204
FROZEN VEGETABLES											
FZN BROCLI(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		5,401	0	69,547	17,910	69,547	3,467	0	38,769	10,710	38,769
GUATEMALA		1,651	0	11,917	4,097	11,917	1,124	0	8,183	3,068	8,183
OTHER		34	0	1,205	541	1,205	29	0	886	426	886
Subtotal:—		7,086	0	82,669	22,548	82,669	4,619	0	47,839	14,204	47,839
FZN CAULFLR(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		1,164	0	26,291	10,227	26,291	729	0	15,050	6,637	15,050
OTHER		116	0	1,100	546	1,100	80	0	696	370	696
Subtotal:—		1,280	0	27,391	10,773	27,391	809	0	15,745	7,007	15,745
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		3,951	4,137	48,134	45,549	48,134	1,840	2,142	22,478	23,041	22,478
OTHER		0	62	491	630	491	0	38	324	356	324
Subtotal:—		3,951	4,199	48,625	46,179	48,625	1,840	2,180	22,803	23,398	22,803
TREE NUTS											
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		0	15	812	189	812	0	60	2,999	788	2,999
HONG KONG		0	110	325	224	325	0	246	909	440	909
OTHER		57	5	308	247	308	131	24	710	742	710
Subtotal:—		57	130	1,444	660	1,444	131	330	4,618	1,970	4,618
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT										
INDIA		1,428	2,877	1,428	2,877	15,813	7,729	14,955	7,729	14,955	85,820
BRAZIL		2,277	1,974	2,277	1,974	20,308	10,911	7,795	10,911	7,795	85,119
OTHER		584	763	584	763	8,596	2,374	2,899	2,374	2,899	34,917
Subtotal:—		4,288	5,614	4,288	5,614	44,717	21,014	25,648	21,014	25,648	205,856
FILBERTS(AUG)	MT										
TURKEY		107	168	107	168	3,357	396	415	396	415	9,529
EC 12		2	194	2	194	817	7	358	7	358	2,145
OTHER		15	14	15	14	191	6	40	6	40	566
Subtotal:—		124	377	124	377	4,365	409	813	409	813	12,240
PECANS NSH(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		103	0	9,122	1,591	9,122	146	0	11,629	2,059	11,629
OTHER		0	0	4	14	4	0	0	2	32	2
Subtotal:—		103	0	9,126	1,604	9,126	146	0	11,631	2,091	11,631
WINES											
CHMP&SPRK WN(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		4,074	3,421	24,429	20,596	48,540	23,533	19,145	144,585	124,231	294,098
FRANCE		1,068	1,062	7,085	6,456	14,753	13,744	11,386	90,432	77,064	184,483
ITALY		1,557	1,306	8,865	7,520	18,298	5,427	4,520	29,801	26,887	63,840
OTHER		20	13	432	167	758	51	58	736	566	2,119
Subtotal:—		4,094	3,432	24,862	20,761	49,299	23,584	19,201	145,322	124,794	296,217
FT&VERM WN(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		1,556	1,480	10,416	8,937	16,308	4,659	4,867	33,559	27,169	54,655
SPAIN		356	368	2,833	2,287	5,098	1,473	1,564	10,860	8,688	20,594
ITALY		977	895	5,849	5,178	8,592	2,127	1,987	11,982	10,957	17,476
PORTUGAL		93	111	925	657	1,402	651	1,007	8,580	5,250	12,654
OTHER		9	2	104	89	151	54	17	398	436	607
Subtotal:—		1,565	1,482	10,520	9,026	16,459	4,712	4,884	33,957	27,605	55,262
OTH GP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		15,840	15,854	131,285	118,966	207,179	36,015	40,557	353,519	329,538	542,812
FRANCE		4,587	4,884	42,376	40,707	67,526	15,383	18,536	185,161	175,853	280,000
ITALY		7,728	8,520	63,317	57,392	98,850	13,383	16,246	112,568	106,371	174,358
OTHER		1,407	2,087	12,441	14,363	18,847	2,751	3,330	23,811	26,351	35,706
Subtotal:—		17,247	17,852	143,727	133,230	226,026	38,766	43,696	377,329	355,685	578,517
OTH WN PROD(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		1,022	207	7,044	2,469	10,500	1,343	243	8,914	3,038	13,309
JAPAN		313	178	2,605	1,908	3,901	829	491	6,346	4,833	9,587
ITALY		588	0	4,809	1,157	6,585	904	0	6,331	1,324	8,574
OTHER		146	52	1,014	472	1,329	210	83	1,470	1,876	1,998
Subtotal:—		1,480	437	10,663	4,847	15,730	2,381	817	16,730	8,747	24,894
CUT FLOWERS											
ROSES(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	4,199	4,057	34,099	38,413	49,211
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	792	1,180	9,921	13,770	13,545
Subtotal:—		0	0	0	0	0	4,991	5,237	44,019	52,183	62,755
CARNATIONS(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	3,538	4,122	40,351	46,901	60,287
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	132	211	3,425	3,097	4,660
Subtotal:—		0	0	0	0	0	3,670	4,333	43,776	49,997	64,948







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